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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Industry Sticks to Road

Leaders Refute Technocrats

Barcelona Quells Anarchists

Mexico Seeks Navy in Spain

Patagonia Is Too Lamblike

ALFRED P. SLOAN, president of the General Motors Corporation, declares American leaders expect good times to come back through accustomed, rather than through revolutionary channels. He summarizes the views of 150 outstanding persons in education, industry, economics, finance and engineering in prophesying that the end of the slump will be found along the old road of scientific research where labor-saving devices and new industries began. Mr. Sloan believes the replies to his query answer the apparent contention of technocracy, although his inquiry was started before technocracy's vogue. General Motors seeks no change in plans—It will press a little harder along the road by which it has come.

* * *

¶ Roger W. Babson, statistician, in his reply to the Sloan inquiry, specifies the agencies of better times. He says creative selling, improved products, better distribution will put men to work, build up purchasing power and reinvigorate business. Daniel Willard, railroad president, declares for continued research and maintaining of standards of quality and value. President James R. Angell of Yale says any industry that maintains standards and improves output helps restore courage and confidence. Mr. Sloan justifies more research—"We don't know how little we know about what we can do."

* * *

¶ Barcelona defeats an organized effort of anarchists and syndicalists to overthrow the Government and seize the city. Five persons, including two policemen, are killed and 14 injured. The anarchists start shooting in principal boulevards and throw bombs at the police station. They block streets and railroads with motorcars. Simultaneous but less serious outbreaks occur at Lerida and Cadiz. Barcelona police capture enormous quantities of bombs and ammunition. The peace officers believe a nation-wide anarchist plot has been foiled—Some of the rioters carry telltale banners, "Long live Lenine!"

* * *

¶ Mexico indicates that it will place an order for 15 fighting ships with naval yards in Spain. These vessels, to guard Mexico's long coast lines on the Pacific and the Gulf, will be plentifully equipped with machine guns and a limited number of guns of larger caliber, and will make 30 knots. Spain is said to be getting the orders through extending an unlimited line of credit. Mexico wants to replace obsolete ships with others that can do its necessary fighting—They must discourage endless little fleets of bold, bad smugglers.

* * *

¶ Japan admits that it intends to occupy the province of Jehol. The vast, rich area is declared to be a part of Manchukuo, the puppet state. Japanese General Nakamura, commanding the Tientsin garrison, warns China not to send troops into the province. Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang puts the point up to Nanking, although troops are said to have been pouring in on his orders. China claims privileged rights in the province, but may heed Japan's warning in order to serve its own chief purpose—It wants to give the Japanese no real or seeming cause for the Jehol invasion.

* * *

¶ Britain and America listen while Sir Arthur Salter declares by radio that a world policy of reflation would lighten the burden of all nations. The noted economist finds that three actions of the past year abetted the general good, the monetary policy of the American Federal Reserve System, the British conversion of government debts, and the Lausanne settlement of reparations. He explains what he means by necessary reflation—It would be lifting prices through a monetary policy to an agreed level.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State sees its election campaign grow bitter and boisterous. Public meetings are disturbed by hecklers. A Cosgrave meeting is showered with stones and 30 persons injured. The private military bodies have plenty of ammunition, which causes uneasiness. The Irish Republican Army orders its men not to vote or to participate—Wanting a republic, they call Parliament part of the British Empire.

* * *

¶ Patagonia's hillsides are disastrously overrun with lambs owing to the Ottawa agreements. The packing plant at Seseado is the sole outlet for what has been a contented region of sheep raisers. But with 47,000 lambs utilized this season, the Ottawa quota limit of 583 tons is reached. The Seseado rural society petitions the Minister of Agriculture to intercede for an increase to 1000 tons. Meanwhile the distressed sheepmen, 8000 miles from Ottawa, listen to the bleating of unwanted lambs depleting their ranges and wonder—Is the dim, distant world gone mad that it could lose its taste for the so likable lamb?

Fuel Is Discovered In James Bay Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

A LARGE reserve of low-grade fuel exists in the lignite in the James Bay area and it offers possibilities as commercial fuel, Dr. W. S. Dyer, geologist of the Ontario Department of Mines, said in a recent lecture at the University of Toronto. It is known that the lignite can be dried by the Fleisner process and that the resulting material is low in ash with a high calorific value.

Large-scale operations are needed, however, in Dr. Dyer's opinion, to settle economic questions which the coal field involves. Tentative figures show that the lignite could be mined and dried more cheaply than at the price which must now be paid for imported coal in some parts of Ontario.

Sloan Assured Industry Will Hold Its Place

Leaders in Various Fields Find Technocracy's Tenets Warped

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—American industries will contribute most to economic recovery by continuing uninterruptedly the development of research, invention and labor-saving devices, to open new employment opportunities and make for new consumers' needs, in the opinion of 150 leaders in fields of research industry, engineering, economic education and finance who replied to an inquiry by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation.

When he sent out his inquiry, he did not have technocracy in thought, he said, but the replies to his query "may well be taken as an answer" to the technocrats' assertion that research and invention are going too fast.

The replies to the inquiry were epitomized in Mr. Sloan's statement to the press that "research, invention, improvement of labor-saving devices are more important today than ever before."

Mr. Roger Babson, in his reply declared that "'salesocracy'—creative selling, improved products, increased per dollar value, more scientific distribution—is the quickest and surest way to get men back to work, build up widespread purchasing power, reinvigorate business." Steady research through times of prosperity and recession is a vigorous means of attaining these objectives, he added.

American industries should give serious attention to problems of maintaining standards of quality and value and should prosecute research as formerly, because this nation "is not going to remain forever on a 50 per cent basis," Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said.

Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, declared that "any great industry which in these difficult times succeeds in maintaining its standards of value while improving the quality of its output is undoubtedly assisting in the restoration of courage and confidence and is thus rendering an important public service."

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State, said that "everything we use has been wearing out, and there is piling up a backlog of demand that must soon burst its bounds and be reflected in the manufacturing industry."

Dairymen Seeking Federal Safeguard

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Protection of dairy products must be included in the farm acreage allotment bill if it is to receive the approval of some 350,000 organized dairymen, it was resolved at the special meeting of the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Federation here. The meeting was called by Mr. Harry Hartke of Cincinnati, president, to consider four subjects of legislation now before Congress.

Immediate relief of the farm mortgage credit situation, and reorganization of federal farm credit machinery which is now scattered in four different bureaus, was demanded by representatives of 48 coöperative groups. They also declared their opposition to all efforts to abolish or transfer the Federal Farm Board.

They also asked that Congress inflate the dollar in terms of gold to compensate in part for the decline in commodity prices. They recommended that the amount of gold in a dollar be reduced from 23.22 grains to 16 grains, thus making gold worth $30 instead of $20.6 an ounce. This, they asserted, would bring a return of the price levels of the period 1923 to 1929.

BOND ISSUE VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A $3,000,000 relief bond issue has been voted by the citizens of Alameda County Money from the sale will be expended by the county charities committee. According to recent figures there are 13,000 families, numbering 55,126 men, women and children, in want of food and shelter in the county.

HITLER PARLEY HELD MOVE OF INDUSTRIALISTS

Papen Talk With Fascist Said to Foreshadow Aid for Chancellor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 9—A private discussion between Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Reich's Chancellor, and Herr Franz von Papen, former Chancellor, and a laconic official communiqué today punctuated the contest of the past week for political control in Germany.

It is assumed that Herr von Papen was explaining to the Chancellor his secret meeting with Herr Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader in Cologne, on Jan. 4.

Official reference to "completely unfounded" press comments as to opposition between the Chancellor and Herr von Papen did little to clarify rumors on the subject.

Well-informed circles, however, hold that the probable explanation is that the industrialists brought Herr von Papen and Herr Hitler together to explore the possibilities of insuring political quiet. Just at a time when the econommic situation is beginning to improve the industrialists who probably supported Herr Hitler are anxious to prevent Fascist opposition to the Government in the Reichstag, with the consequent dissolution of parliament and a new election. Herr von Papen, who is close to the Westphalian industrialists and, before his Chancellorship, was friendly to the Hitlerites, is apparently an ideal middleman for such discussions.

The fact that Herr von Papen telephoned to the Chancellor immediately after the Hitler conversations may be interpreted as a sign that action is not intended against the Chancellor. Herr Hitler and Herr von Papen issued a joint statement saying that they had sought to explore the possibility of forming a "united national front." The Chancellor denies that the Papen-Hitler meeting took place at his initiative.

It is understood on good authority that the Chancellor has sounded the possibilities of coöperation with the conservative branch of the Fascists, which Herr Gregor Strasser represents.

Meanwhile difficulties which the Fascists are having within their own organization are emphasized by the granting of a vacation to Herr Ernst Boehm, commander of the storm troops, and Count Helldorf, Fascist chief for Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg, which is interpreted as indication of disagreement with the Hitler policies similar to those leading to the resignation of Herr Strasser.

Puerto Rico Sees Better Values In Crops Than Votes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Far more important than whether Puerto Rico is ultimately to become a state or a dominion or a republic, is the development of those policies which will give it the quickest economic advancement, declared Gov. James R. Beverley of Puerto Rico in an address before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations here Saturday.

Reviewing a four-point program under way to improve the economic condition of Puerto Rico, Governor Beverley said he had "no faith in political solutions unless they bear directly and properly upon the economic situation," and that he was much more interested in the organization of proper marketing facilities for Puerto Rican crops than in the political future of the island.

The first column in the structure which Puerto Rico is now attempting to build for itself, he said, is a comprehensive system of cooperative marketing. Good results are certain, he declared, if the system can be properly financed through the present critical period.

Next he described efforts being made to spread agricultural and vocational education through the medium of what are termed second unit rural schools and also to teach the people the need for diversification of agriculture. Finally, the encouragement of small industries suitable to local conditions, such as canning and preserving, needlework, in which the people are especially capable, and similar work, completes the program.

Gassed Pawpaws Liked by England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Hopes are entertained here for the success of an experiment which may have a far-reaching effect on the whole perishable product export trade of South Africa.

A consignment of pawpaws—probably the most perishable of African fruits—was sent to England recently, treated with a patent process which eliminated the necessity of cold storage. The fruit was packed in an air-tight tin, into which was pumped a non-injurious preservative gas.

Tests carried out in South Africa by the South African Coöperative Citrus Exchange have been successful. After being contained in the tin for three weeks the fruit has been found to be quite fresh and of perfect flavor. The sponsors of the experiment claim that the process, if adopted, will make it possible for fruit for export to be allowed to be packed after being ripened in the natural way instead of, as heretofore, being packed and consigned while still green.

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THINGS PRESENT

A hopeful sign of the times is discussed in the editorial "When Men Work for Nothing."

Mr. Abbot sums up the Coolidge career in "Watching the World Go By" on the back page. This feature appears Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The work of Archbishop Trench is discussed in the Hymnal Notes.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the Educational page and the Home Building and Gardens page; look also for the weekly Radio column and Guess-O-Jig No. 8 with the list of winners of No. 1.

Nanking's Restraint Raises Peace Hopes in North China

Government Keeps Troops Back From Shanhaikwan —Japan, However, Indicates Intention of Pushing Its Conquest of Jehol

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9—Chinese officials, both at Nanking and Peiping, are endeavoring to settle peaceably the North China conflict with the Japanese. First excitement following the occupation of Shanhaikwan has now abated and Chinese leaders have made it clear that they do not intend to assume the offensive against Shanhaikwan, which the Japanese apparently intend to occupy until the Jehol campaign has been terminated.

Chinese troops are holding positions at Chinwangtao and along the Tashih River, southward of Shanhaikwan, but are making no warlike preparations.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, interviewed at Peiping, declared that the settlement rests entirely with Nanking and he emphasized the fact that the Chinese will resist, but not attack, so that the Japanese must be held responsible for further fighting.

General Nakamura, commanding the Japanese garrison at Tientsin, has warned the Chinese against moving additional troops into Jehol, which, he claimed, belongs to Manchukuo. The Chinese have refused to accept this interpretation, declaring that they are privileged to move troops into Jehol. This dispute is the chief disturbing factor in the present situation, but the Chinese appear to be anxious for a settlement and may halt the Jehol movements.

The Japanese legation still insists that the occupation of Shanhaikwan marks the limit of the campaign inside the Great Wall, and neutral observers here now generally accept this view. The Japanese admit, however, that they intend to occupy Jehol and the projected campaign may have serious repercussions upon the Chinese internal situation.

Generals Negotiate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister at Peiping, has advised the State Department that American Army authorities at Chinwangtao informed him that the Japanese and Chinese military authorities have agreed to enter negotiations for a settlement of the Shanhaikwan incident.

Mr. Johnson's message said that Gen. Ho Chu-kuo, Chinese commander at Chinwangtao, has agreed to meet the Japanese commanding officer to discuss settlement of the incident.

CATALAN POLICE QUELL UPRISING OF EXTREMISTS

Capture of Large Stocks of Arms Reported at Barcelona

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 9—An organized attempt by Anarchists and Syndicalists to overthrow the established order in Catalonia was made yesterday.

Shooting began first in Barcelona, a hotbed of anarchism, on one of the main boulevards, and quickly spread throughout the city. The rebels made extensive preparations and all of the main streets leading into the city were blocked with cars drawn across roadways. The attack was concentrated on the artillery barracks. Districts adjacent to Syndicalist squares were in a state of siege. A fierce running fight was kept up in the streets for some hours, with the police gradually gaining ground. Order was restored early today.

The riot is the most serious Barcelona has seen in many years. Five men, including two policemen, were killed and 14 injured. An enormous quantity of bombs, arms and ammunition, it is stated, has been captured by the police in motorcars, houses and a freight train at the Barcelona railway station where a wagon was placed across the line in an attempt to block railway communications.

Simultaneously with the Barcelona outbreak a band of anarchists in Lerida attacked the barracks when most of the soldiers were out on Sunday afternoon leave. The skeleton garrison, however, repelled the assault with the loss of one sergeant and three privates, and five men wounded. One of the attackers was killed by a sentry.

In the most fashionable promenade of Saragossa, the police chased four known extremists suspected of engineering the coup. The extremists eluded their pursuers, but two women bystanders were injured in the shooting. Minor disturbances occurred in other parts of the province, but were soon quelled.

Two attacks by extremists in the neighborhood of the Madrid airdrome on the outskirts of the city coincided with the outbreak in Catalonia, and bands of extremists carrying banners inscribed "Long Live Lenine," were dispersed by the police after more than a thousand shots were fired. One anarchist injured proved to be a well-known Lerida agitator.

Traffic was stopped in the streets around the police headquarters of the capital to give free movement to forces kept in readiness for immediate action, and special precautions were taken to guard the road followed by Señor Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Public Works, who was returning to Madrid.

DUBLIN 'ARMY' TOLD TO AVOID ELECTION WORK

De Valera Loses Support in Republican Ranks, It Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 9—An order not to take part in the forthcoming general election "either as worker or voter" has just been issued to members of the Irish Republican army by its executive. The grounds of this decision are that the election is "an election to one of the usurping parliaments of the British Empire, so no member of the Sinn Fein can consistently take part in it."

This is the same attitude the I. R. A. took at the last election. But the boycott announced by the I. R. A. on that occasion did not prevent opponents from alleging that it had tried to intimidate voters against voting for Mr. William T. Cosgrave.

In the past few months, however, Mr. Eamon de Valera certainly has lost the support of many of the more extreme elements who think he has betrayed them by not going all the way for a republic.

Speakers Face Heckling

Nevertheless, extremists were active at election meetings of Mr. de Valera's opponents during the weekend. General Mulcahy, a prominent Cosgravite, speaking to a large crowd in O'Connell Street here Sunday, was subjected to a severe heckling. A number of scuffles occurred, and these were renewed elsewhere when members of the Army Comrades Association—the so-called "white army" formed recently by supporters of Mr. Cosgrave as a counterblast to the Irish Republican army—were driving home. Stones thrown caused a number of injuries, and afterward there was a demonstration outside the white army's headquarters.

Mr. Cosgrave in speaking at Cork Saturday also had to face a hostile demonstration, but was able to finish his speech. The Army Comrades say they intend to assert the right of free speech and free vote throughout the campaign. Since they as well as the Republicans appear to have no difficulty in getting arms, serious possibilities are opened up, giving point to Mr. de Valera's appeal for peace and order in his opening speech here Thursday.

Affected by Treaty

Speaking at Ennis Sunday, Mr. de Valera intimated he would regard a Fianna Fail victory as a mandate for abolition of the governor-generalship—an office which, according to his Dublin speech, he has been unable to touch hitherto because it would have been a break in the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921.

Mr. Cosgrave at Cork described the Fianna Fail as Republicans who would not declare a republic, separatists who would not separate, economists who had squandered not only the people's money but their markets. At Waterford Sunday he declared the country lost £9,000,000 trade during the last three months or £3 per capita for the whole population.

The opposition leader declared that if he is returned to power he will make peace with England in three days. He will retain tariffs on goods which can be produced in Ireland at a fair price and at once drop all those which merely tend to restrict trade.

BIG LUMBER ORDER IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A contract involving delivery of 15,000,000 feet of Quebec lumber has been signed by a London (Eng.) concern, the wood to be delivered during the summer of 1933. This will give 500 men employment in the Rimouski district during the entire winter. As soon as the snow disappears three sawmills will be erected and will operate at capacity giving employment to another 100 men. Work will begin immediately.

ROOSEVELT GETS DATA ON WORLD FROM STIMSON

Posts Himself on Foreign Affairs—May Be Own Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Jan. 9—President-Elect Roosevelt today turned his attention to the nation's foreign affairs, with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, as his luncheon guest at Krum Elbow, the Roosevelt country home on the Hudson.

In quarters close to the President-Elect it was stressed that Mr. Roosevelt had requested the meeting primarily to consult the ranking member of the Hoover Cabinet about details of the conduct of his department. In other well-informed quarters it was learned that the talk would not be limited to this, but that all major problems in foreign relations that will continue over into the next Administration will come up for discussion in the desire of Mr. Roosevelt to learn the background from which the foreign policies of the Hoover Administration have sprung.

Observers see this in a demonstration on the part of the incoming President to carry forward what has come to be an American tradition—a continuous foreign policy, no matter what party may be in power.

Mr. Stimson also is known to be strongly in favor of such a continuing policy. This applies particularly to the Sino-Japanese situation in the Far East. The present Secretary of State is against recognition of the new Manchurian state of Manchukuo and for a continuation of the policy enunciated by him in New York City last August as a speaker at a dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations.

This called for coöperation by the powers in backing up the Kellogg-Briand pact. Undoubtedly it will come up in the conference today, along with the question of recognition of Soviet Russia, intergovernmental debts, the world economic conference, projects for disarmament, the whole list of problems connected with American relations with Europe and the development of methods of international coöperation for the common benefit.

Mr. Roosevelt's talk with Mr. Stimson has revived discussion in political quarters of probable Roosevelt cabinet appointments, with special reference to who will be the next Secretary of State. A persistent report has it that "Mr. Roose-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Provincial Town Attracts Elite Of Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A small, sundrenched provincial town 40 miles away to the north is stealing Mexico City's thunder, and threatens, though not seriously, to displace the capital as the nation's political center.

Cuernavaca, until recently, has never been considered seriously in the national scheme of affairs, but that picturesque town of 20,000 inhabitants is now basking in reflected glory and the hotels are filled. Much of this is due to the fact that Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico's political boss, has his model farm near by and because of President Rodriguez' 10-day holiday there.

Cuernavaca, or in English "cow's horn," derived its name from the horn shaped hill upon which the town is built. Off the beaten path, until recent years, the city without trolleys has come in for little publicity. It became better known to the American public when Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow adopted it for his winter home and it was here that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh wooed Miss Anne Morrow. The quaint curving streets and homely Indian characters inspired Mrs. Morrow to write her well-known juvenile book, "The Painted Pig."

Following the custom set by sister republics, Mexico has apparently decided to accept Cuernavaca for its winter capital. The boom in real estate values there seems to confirm this, as prices for homes and land have soared 300 to 500 per cent in the last two years. Building is going on rapidly. There are now 15 hotels in the city and two years ago it boasted only three.

Grand Canyon Area Is Added to Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—President Hoover has signed a proclamation establishing the Grand Canyon National Monument as the thirty-seventh such monument in the National Park Service. The monument is located about 50 miles down the Colorado River from a point on the south rim from which tourists generally view the canyon.

The area, which covers 392 square miles, includes land already withdrawn by the Federal Government for study as to its proper use.

The proclamation brings into the park system a portion of the Colorado gorge, called one of the last and least known of the nation's frontiers. Toroweap Point from 3000 feet looks down onto a strip of tinsel, this arid region's one vanity, the river. A cinder cone, recalling seething lava before this region assumed its unflexible visage of stone and cliffs, is included. The burnt-out throne is dedicated to mythology as "Vulcan's Throne."

African Gold Field Soon to Be Worked

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE British Government is expediting arrangements for bringing the newly discovered gold fields in Kenya Colony, East Africa, into bearing.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Colonial Secretary, replying to questions on this topic in the House of Commons, said valuable gold had been discovered on a great tract of land which was part of a native reserve. That gold was vested in the Crown. It was going to be worked. It was in the interests of everybody—not the least the natives—that it should be worked. He added that steps had been taken to reassure the natives that their interests were being safeguarded in this matter.

Economy Wins Eminent Place Among States

Legislators Study Ways to Raise Revenue With Least Public Burden

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—An apparent desire to lighten the tax burden of the people without curtailing necessary governmental services or refusing relief to the needy, prevails among the legislators of 43 states who are getting down to work this month, reports the American Legislators' Association, on the basis of inquiries received by its interstate legislative reference bureau.

"Legislators are eager for information as to how governmental economy can best be brought about," the association reported in a comprehensive survey today, "and they inquire repeatedly concerning new forms of revenue and ways of renovating old taxes.

"Early reports indicate that the question of county consolidation will receive consideration in 30 states. It has been pointed out that there are over 3000 counties in this country each with its own taxing and administrative machine, and that retrenchment and the elimination of duplicating services in small areas will afford an opportunity for economy.

"The sales tax has been widely discussed because of the increasing dissatisfaction with the real property tax—the sharp competition between the states and Federal Government over income and inheritance taxes—and the need for a stable source of revenue during a period of depression," the report said.

"Although there are conflicting differences of opinion on this subject, many legislators are looking to the consumption or sales tax as a revenue producer—in many cases as a last resort. Many legislatures will also consider income taxes in their efforts to balance the budget."

Following the lead of Wisconsin, legislatures of several states will consider state-wide systems of unemployment insurance, it was said. Legislation enabling counties, states and cities to qualify for federal aid is likely to have an important place on the dockets, it is indicated.

Washington Shows Big Cash Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With close to $8,000,000 in "cold cash" in its treasury, and with virtually no outstanding indebtedness, the State of Washington stands among the front-row states of the Union in financial security, according to the biennial report just made public.

While many of the State's counties do not show any such record, having borne the severe strain of unemployment relief which has left a number of them with outstanding fund warrants, the smallest one in the State, San Juan County, has no bonded debt and a county tax rate of only 15 mills.

For the two-year period the receipts of the State have been $85,377,000.

377,000. The State's only indebtedness is $3,200,000 in veteran bonus bonds and bonds on capital building construction.

FREIGHT RATE SLASH ON STEEL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9—Forty-four independent steel shippers, comprising the Pittsburgh District Independent Steel Traffic Association, have approved a proposed reduction of freight rates on steel shipments from Pittsburgh and Youngstown.

The proposal, which was made by Mr. J. A. Coakley, general traffic manager of the United States Steel Corporation, provides for lower rail rates on certain steel articles from these two districts to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and will be presented at a public hearing here on Jan. 13 before the Central Freight Association, the Trunk Line Association and the New England Freight Association.

CUBAN SUGAR QUOTA DENIED

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 9 (AP)—President Machado wrote the Sugar Export Corporation on Saturday that he could not accept its recommendations for assignment of production quota to sugar mills scheduled to start grinding Feb. 1.

POLES MOVE TO END RIFT WITH BERLIN

Parleys for Trade Accord Ease Tension In 'Sore Spot' of Europe

PRESS IN POLAND FAVORS ACCORD

French Agreement With Germany Said to Have Hastened Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Signs are beginning to appear that Poland is anxious to make friends with Germany.

The starting point of this encouraging development is the conversations now in progress for a new trade agreement. At present, business between the two countries is either at a standstill or carried on under great difficulties, and political relations have never been good since Poland was "reborn" as a result of the war.

The present trade conversations involve working out a kind of quota arrangement whereby Poland would take an agreed amount of German manufactures in return for timber and cattle.

On this solid basis of renewed business relationships, it is evidently hoped to build a bridge over the flood of political issues which at present separates the two countries.

An outcome of the desire for rapprochement with Germany was the recent settlement at Geneva of several outstanding disputes between Poland and Danzig. The feeling between the Republic and the Free City is now better than for a very long while.

Press Urges Accord

Another straw in the wind was the recent tour of the various European capitals by Count Szambek, formerly Polish Minister in Bucharest and now Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. It did not escape notice that instead of passing through Berlin without seeing anybody, as Polish diplomats generally do, he went to call on Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister.

Moreover, the pro-Pilsudski press has been hinting quite broadly that the time has come for Poland to get on a more friendly footing with its western neighbor just as has been done with Soviet Russia through the pact of nonaggression which was ratified in November.

Perhaps the chief reason for this new development of Polish policy which has become most marked since Col. Joseph Beck succeeded Mr. August Zaleski as Foreign Minister, Nov. 2, is the growing realization that events at Geneva are shaping more and more toward a Franco-German understanding on the disarmament issue.

Question of Germany

There is no doubt that certain sections of Polish public opinion were seriously disturbed at the Five-Power agreement which admitted Germany's theoretical right to equality of armaments. They have been referring with marked bitterness to Gen. Kurt von Schleicher's speech at Königsberg last August in which he stated his determination to "protect East Prussia from invasion as it is specially threatened by the enemy." For this reason the Government is being urged to be on its guard not to accept any solution of the disarmament problem which would give Germany the right to re-arm. It is believed here that Poland would have the support of Roumania and Latvia for such a policy.

The Government takes the line that, so far as things have gone at present, the Five-Power agreement is distinctly favorable to Poland. It is particularly pleased with the use of the word "force" instead of "war" in the promise that the signatories will not in any circumstances attempt to resolve any present or future differences by resort to "force." In the Government's view this is calculated to prevent attacks on the Polish Corridor by German irregulars, or the actual invasion of the Corridor without declaration of war on the lines adopted by Japan in Manchuria.

Nevertheless, the present moment is an anxious one for Polish diplomacy and Colonel Beck intends to watch very closely the terms of the security treaty that will ultimately grow out of the preliminary declaration of the five powers.

He is also expected to urge that in return for being relieved of the "inferiority clauses" of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany should be asked to sign the minority treaty of 1919 which at present is binding only on the new states that emerged from the World War. Poland claims there are nearly 1,000,000 Poles in Germany and complains that in only one area, German Upper Silesia, are they protected by special treaty rights. The Upper Silesian Convention lapses in 1937, after which date Germany will no longer have to give special rights to the Polish minority in this district.

TURKISH WOMAN IS DIPLOMAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey — The first Turkish woman to take up a diplomatic career is to be attached to a foreign legation. She is Miss Adile Hanem, who has already earned the diploma of the Faculty of Law and at present holds an official position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Angora.

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE AT 75TH MILESTONE

Dedicated in 1858 It Has Long Flashed Its Warning to Seafarers

One-four-three, one-four-three! From sunset to sunrise, year in and year out, Minot's Ledge Lighthouse flashes its lonely warning to seafarers passing into Boston harbor from the westward. Rising 100 feet out of a half-tide caldron of shark-toothed rocks and seething sea, faithful Minot's rears its granite bulk as an enduring monument to the engineering genius of men.

The story of Minot's Ledge Light—one of the most thrilling in the annals of the sea—is recalled by the recent unearthing of an old chart illustrating the architectural highlights of the lofty structure.

Flanking the illustration on the left is a drawing of the elevation, and on the opposite side is a sectional view. The drawings in the central group which look like magnified closeups of snowflakes, are diagrams of various courses (layers) of the lighthouse.

Outline of Ledge

In the lower left of this group is an outline of the ledge as prepared to receive the foundation stones. Directly above it is an illustration of the third "slice" up from the base. Just to the right is course 22. This is the top layer of solid masonry. It is on a level with the threshold of the doorway seen halfway up the elevation.

At the right of this layer is course VIII, which is the layer of granite encircling the lighthouse on a line with the floor of the third room from the bottom. These three courses serve to illustrate the tapering lines of the shaft as it rises toward the pinnacle.

Directly under the lighted section may be seen the gallery and boat davits. One boat is seen stowed with the falls at "two blocks," while the other boat hangs in its falls just out of reach of the tide.

The inscription along the bottom of the illustration reveals that the work was "drawn by A. Frink." Other important details revealed therein include the following facts:

"The first blow was struck on ledge Sunday morning at sunrise July 1, 1855. Hours work on ledge in excavating foundation pit during 1855, 130 hours; in 1856, 157 hours; in 1857, including the laying of four stones, 130 hours, 21 minutes; in 1858, including the laying of six courses, 208 hours. Hours worked on ledge in laying 26 courses of stone during 1859, 377 hours. Total 1102 hours, 21 minutes."

Measured in Hours

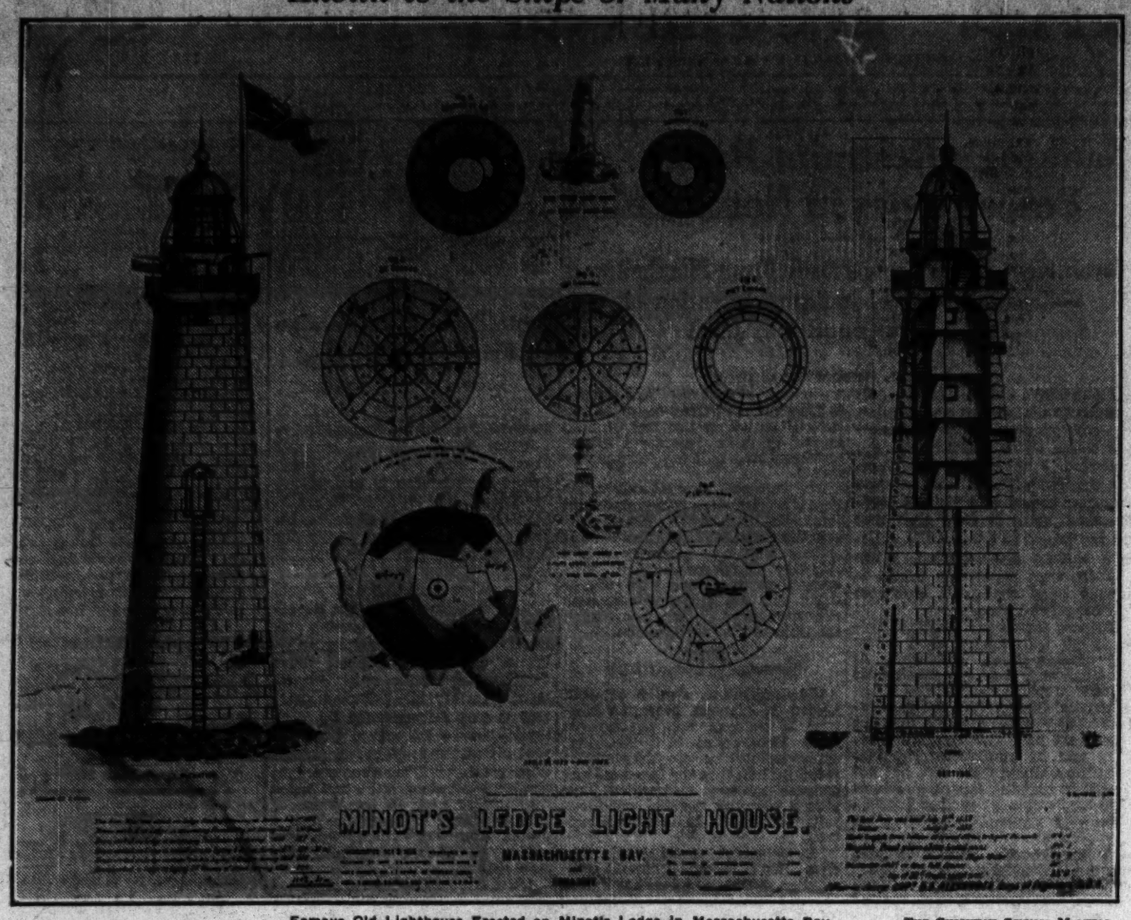
Construction activities over this period of years were measured in hours because of the limited time in which the work could be carried on. Only at a certain time and tide, and only during pleasant days could the feat be carried out. Nothing was done during the winter months because the men frequently had to work while standing in water up to their waists.

The inscription further reveals:

"Inaugurated Oct. 2, 1858. Addresses on the occasion by Capt. B. S. Alexander, United States Army Engineers; Mayor Lincoln, Hon. E. (Edward) Everett, Col. J. T. Heard, Dr. Winslow Clark.

"Number tons of rough stone 3314. Number tons hammered stone 2367. Number stones in lighthouse 1098. Whole height 108 feet 9 inches. The first stone was laid July 9, 1857. The lowest stone was laid July 11, 1858. Whole height from bottom of lower stone to top of pinnacle 114 feet 1 inch. Height focal plane above lowest point 96 feet 1 inch. Height focal plane above mean high water 84 feet 7 inches. Diameter of third or first full course 30 feet. Diameter of top of twenty-second course (solid part) 23 feet 6 inches. Officer in charge, Capt. B. S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers."

Known to the Ships of Many Nations



Famous Old Lighthouse Erected on Minot's Ledge in Massachusetts Bay. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Experience Following the Russian Revolution," by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Women's Press Club: Supper meeting, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30.

Japan Society of Boston: Annual reception to Japanese residents of Boston, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, 8:30.

Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston: Meeting and dinner, the Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, speaker, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Field and Forest Club: Round table dinner meeting, followed by illustrated lecture, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Boston Pianoforte Teachers' Society: Meeting, Mrs. M. N. Bowman, speaker, 218 Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:20. Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Charles M. Rogerson, speaker, 264 Boylston Street, 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Talk by Mrs. Benjamin B. Snow, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Modern Portuguese Literature," by Prof. J. de Siqueira Coutinho, auspices Department of Romance Languages, Emerson 211, 5. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 11; "Switzerland, the Beautiful," 11, and "The Story of Coal," 2:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles: fifteenth century German and Netherlands Engravings; prints by Whistler; Khilim rugs; paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; coverlets made in the Southwest.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Modern woodcuts. Exhibition of Islamic art—pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition room: Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through February 3.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by John G. Walcott. Through Jan. 16.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings and other works by Rodney J. Burns and Robin Guthrie. Through Jan. 14.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Furain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Karl Knaths.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—One hundred and nineteen Hogarth prints. Through Jan. 31.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Schervee Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors by Georgina Klitgaard and Barbara Latham. Through month of January.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors by R. F. Jackson.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newburr Street—Exhibition by women artists of New England. Through Jan. 28.

Foster Brothers Galleries, 4 Park Square—Etchings of New York and other cities by Anton Schultz. Through Jan. 21.

Literary Shop, 102 A Myrtle Street—Paintings by H. Donald Jones. Through Jan. 28.

Irish Collection Acquired by Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9—A collection of more than 2000 volumes on Ireland has been given to the Yale University Library by Mr. Francis P. Garvan, which the university hopes will in time grow to rival the famous Bradshaw collection at the University of Cambridge. The collection is in two groups, general works relating to Ireland, with special emphasis on Cork and its vicinity, and first editions of Irish writers.

The leaders of the recent literary "renaissance" are represented with first editions, many of which have long autographed inscriptions. There are 62 first editions of William Butler Yeats, 14 of which are inscribed.

Among the older books are several periodicals, such as "The Belfast Magazine," "The Irish Magazine and Monthly Asylum for Neglected Biography," and "The Irish Penny Journal." There are first Dublin editions of such works as Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and Swift's "History of the Four Last Years of the Queen." Among the seventeenth century items are Bishop Usher's "Answer to a Challenge," 1625; Peter Walsh's "History and Vindication of the Loyal Formulary," 1674; and Francis Molloy's "Lucerna fidelium," printed at Rome in 1676 in Gaelic type.

Presidential Covers Stamp Experts' Goal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A new angle of stamp collecting, the Post Office Department reports, is gathering presidential covers.

Mr. Burton G. Cowles, superintendent of the dead letter division, suggests that collectors mail an envelope to the post office where each President was born and ask that it be postmarked.

Five of his suggested presidential covers involve New England:

John Adams, Quincy, Mass., Oct. 30; John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Mass., July 11; Franklin Pierce, Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 23; Chester A. Arthur, Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5; Calvin Coolidge, Plymouth, Vt., July 4.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain this afternoon, partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight; moderate east shifting to south and west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon; fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday except snow in east and north portions early tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder except probably snow flurries in north portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong easterly winds shifting to westerly and diminishing this afternoon or early tonight, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday except rain or snow near Eastport tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except rain Tuesday or Wednesday, probably beginning as snow from western Maryland to Maine; cold, followed by rising temperature until Wednesday; colder Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	52	Montreal	16	16
Bismarck	34	38	Nantucket	40	40
Boston	36	36	New Orleans	54	66
Buffalo	38	40	New York	38	40
Calgary	28	38	Norfolk, Va.	46	48
Charleston	64	64	North Platte	26	54
Chicago	30	46	Philadelphia	38	42
Cincinnati	36	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	68
Denver	38	56	Pittsburgh	38	40
Eastport, Me.	24	24	Portland, Me.	30	36
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	42	52
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	34	46
7 p. m. Jan. 8	72		St. Paul	14	28
Helena, Mont.	46	48	Salt Lake City	22	36
Huron, S. D.	24	40	San Francisco	38	48
Jacksonville	66	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	42
Kansas City	36	56	Seattle	42	52
Key West	66	80	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	38	50
Memphis	40	46	Wichita, Kan.	32	58
Miami, Fla.	64	76	Williston, N.D.	36	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 9. B—Maximum Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:52 p. m. Tuesday 10 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

JOHNSON NEW SAMOAN JUDGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Edward C. Johnson, law teacher of Southeastern University, a local Y. M. C. A. institution, has been notified of his appointment by Mr. Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, as chief justice of the High Court of American Samoa. He sails Feb. 10, to succeed Mr. H. P. Wood.

ORGANIZED WAR URGED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Socialist Leader Calls It the First Step Toward Better Conditions

Organized war on unemployment and poverty is the first step toward improved conditions, according to Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate in the recent election. Mr. Thomas spoke before the Old South Forum yesterday on "My Program for the Times."

"When presented with the horribly antisocial problem of the Great War," he said, "the American people raised huge sums by Liberty bonds and organized a marvelous transportation and supply system to maintain a large army overseas, yet now those same people sit down impotently before this social problem."

Mr. Thomas urged a maintenance wage for the unemployed as a matter of right, to be replaced as soon as possible by a real wage from work on improvements. Housing reform—getting rid of all slums—would provide much work, he said, as well as electrification of rural areas and considerable road building and repairing that should be done.

"All this work," he said, "would require less money than did the war-time Liberty bonds and it would improve living conditions rather than be destructive. Bonds could be issued to be retired by increased taxes on incomes and inheritances, especially the latter. There are tremendous sums of money in our banks that should be in circulation. This scheme would give that money purchasing power."

"Subsidizing consumption would get things started," he added, "but a more permanent cure lies in certain fundamental changes. A 30-hour working week with present wages would help. Unemployment insurance would help. Many industries, like power, oil, coal and the railroads should be socialized.

"The Federal Reserve should be socialized," he continued, "and all commercial banks compelled to join. Particularly should banking profits be socialized. One New York bank paid $2000 annual dividend on $100 shares until recently. These socialized institutions and industries should be managed, not by politicians, but by permanent officials with the interests of the public and workers at heart."

In the international field Mr. Thomas advocated recognition of Russia, economic pressure to belligerents as a matter of policy and cancellation or reduction of war debts. Some sort of international fiscal control he deemed essential. "The old idea of the complete sovereignty of national states is outworn," he maintained. "We cannot live in a social, coöperative international world and insist on separate sovereignty with all the restrictions of tariffs and similar laws."

Prof. J. Anton de Haas of the Harvard School of Business Administration spoke on the same subject. He said the pressure on purchasing power of the huge debt burden must be relieved. "Every wage cut," he said, "cuts purchasing power as will governmental economy. Both these things are forced by the essential service of debts, of the industry and nation.

"There are two possible courses under our system," Professor de Haas explained. "The first is inflation, which would make the debts seem much less because money would be much cheaper. Our banks are so liquid that they are drowning through fear to invest. They must loosen up. If the Government were using money from bonds that would be one form of inflation.

"The other course is voluntary reduction of interest and principal. People borrowed cheap dollars and must now pay with expensive dollars. That is obviously unfair. Some banks and businesses have already started this. Future long-time debts should be stated in commodity dollars, that is dollars with a certain purchasing power."

Professor de Haas is for the farm allotment bill although it would make a new privileged class. In this, it would do no more than has the tariff, he said. "The allotment is, however, only a temporary measure. National farm coöperatives must be set up to guide production toward a more rational system. Reduction of tariffs so foreign countries could buy our agricultural products as they used to, would help."

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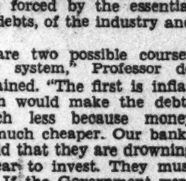
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KANN'S—STREET FLOOR

HOOVER STAND ON MANCHUKUO IS CRITICIZED

Dr. Lowell Calls It Unfortunate Threat That Cannot Be Fulfilled

The Hoover-Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of gains of aggression as applied to the new state of Manchukuo is ineffectual to restore this territory to China and may eventually lead the world into war, according to the weight of opinion expressed at the Foreign Policy Association of Boston Saturday.

If the doctrine is meant merely to express moral disapproval it amounts to an unfortunate threat that cannot be fulfilled, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, declared. Asserting it to be actually much more, he pointed out that effectual action is complicated by the fact that Manchukuo is part of the Japanese Empire, necessitating non-recognition of part of a state rather than an existing state.

"Not to recognize it would be to treat it as though it were a part of China still," he said. "How about trade? Can we recognize the tariffs, taxes, laws, regulations and officials set up there under Japanese control? Our merchants may of course trade there at their own risk, but can we protect them? We shall have no diplomatic relations with Manchukuo and can have none without recognition; and an attempt to urge the claims of our citizens through our embassy at Tokyo is essentially recognition. Would not refusal to recognize the actual conditions, the de facto government of the region, lead to friction that would soon become dangerous if not intolerable? And would not the only way to avoid it be for the nations to forbid their people to trade there, thus leaving to the conqueror the whole fruit of aggression?"

Proposed Three Tests

Dr. Lowell posed three tests as to the value of the general policy of nonrecognition of Manchukuo: Will it tend to right the wrongs committed by the aggressor? Can it be kept up for any length of time? and Will it tend to lessen or increase war?

Righting of the wrongs done appears, he indicated, to be distant, for despite threats of nonrecognition from the United States and the Assembly of the League of Nations, Japan seems determined to keep intact its gains of aggression.

He questioned the ability to keep up this doctrine. Asserting that there are profits to be reaped by outsiders trading in Manchukuo, he envisaged the gradual renewal of relations until the whole system is broken down.

Appraising the doctrine's importance in lessening war, Dr. Lowell reviewed the wars of the last 70 years and questioned whether any one of them was begun with the intent to annex territory.

"May we not say then that the threat of depriving an aggressor of territory acquired, even if it is to be backed with force, and still less if it is merely the expression of a moral disapproval, will have little effect in preventing war—far less than a sanction to be applied at the outbreak of hostilities? Is not the way to stop wars to oppose them in the beginning rather than to denounce their results?"

Not only will the doctrine not lessen wars, but it may contribute to increasing them, according to Dr. Lowell. With nonrecognition carried to its logical consequences and insistence on treaty rights to the open door, "feelings might rise to the boiling point."

Raises Question

Declaring he had doubted the wisdom of nonrecognition under the Pact of Paris, he raised the question whether the United States was wise in enunciating its declaration of nonrecognition before securing the support of the other great powers. Conceding that the League two months later indorsed the declaration of the United States, he pointed out that this was an impersonal action binding none of its members. The impression has grown throughout the world, he said, that nonrecognition of Manchukuo is primarily an American policy and that the United States is pushing it with the result of reaping the chief enmity of Japan.

Mr. Christian Herter, member of Massachusetts House of Representatives, defended the doctrine as a rallying point for public opinion, which he designated the most powerful of weapons against war.

Dr. Lowell complimented his idealism, but declared public opinion had been so far ineffectual in the case of large powers, and urged that idealism that shall face the facts and work out solutions.

Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, briefly concurred with Dr. Lowell, expressing the view that a policy designed to prevent war would lead to situations that would increase friction. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared that without support from the other nations the doctrine would lead to absurd situations.

Dr. Hsieh Takes Issue With Dr. Lowell's Talk

Upholding the Secretary of State for his policy of non-recognition of Manchukuo, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service Bureau, last night declared that Mr. Henry L. Stimson "has prevented a blaze in the Far East." Dr. Hsieh spoke at the evening service of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Temple Street, Boston.

The speaker took issue with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in his recent criticisms of the Hoover-Stimson policy relating to Manchukuo made in his address before the Foreign Policy Association last Saturday. He pointed out ways in which he believed that China was superior to Japan "culturally, biologically and probably geographically."

Dr. Hsieh also commented on the recent statement of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to the President in which he showed that Japan now leads the world's navies while England comes second and the United States ranks third. This action of Japan in increasing her naval forces, according to Dr. Hsieh, has alarmed other nations, forcing them to take steps to rearm. He further pointed out that while Japan is verging upon bankruptcy, the Nanking Government has balanced its budget.

INDIANS OPPOSE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL STATUS

Emigration to India Cited as Due to Alleged Inequalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Indians in South Africa are dissatisfied with their social and economic status under existing conditions here.

According to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Agent-General of the Government of India in the Union, there is a general feeling among Indians that insufficient action has been taken by the Union Government to carry out the upliftment clause in the Cape Town Agreement of 1927.

The Agent-General points out that in the greater part of the Union Indians have neither political nor municipal franchise, although they pay rates and taxes. In some places they have difficulty in obtaining trade licenses.

But perhaps the chief complaint at the moment, sai. the Agent-General, is that the Union Government has given no relief whatever to Indian unemployment, which was particularly acute in Natal, as could be seen from the fact that since January, 1932, more than 2800 Indians had left South Africa for India under the assisted emigration scheme.

"These included a considerable number of Indians born in South Africa, who have both a legal and moral claim to be considered African nationals."

BANKERS STRIVE TO THAW REICH'S FROZEN CREDITS

Partial Payment Proposed With Reinvestment in German Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A gradual process of releasing the considerable sums still tied up in the form of frozen private credits in Germany is understood to have been advanced by an informal committee of bankers which met in London last month.

This committee reassembles Jan. 10, when it is hoped to complete a program for a formal meeting of representatives of creditor countries and German debtors, to assemble in Berlin on Jan. 30.

The portion of these frozen credits now held in London has been estimated at about £45,000,000. The present "standstill" agreement expires Feb. 28 next, and requires to be replaced by something more flexible since full repayment is not generally regarded as possible in the present state of exchange.

Partial repayment in Reichsmarks and reinvestment of the remainder in German securities are among proposals understood to have been put forward.

An official statement issued dealing with the proceedings in London says: "The principal subjects for discussion were the comments of the various national committees on the suggestions which were circulated to those interested after the previous discussions of this study committee in November."

'Honest Voice' of Radio Announcer Wins Confidence of Stock Investor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—How much assurance may be inspired by an "honest voice" is illustrated in the experience of Thomas Freebairn Smith, who for over three years has announced "This is station KJR, Seattle."

Mr. Smith received recently, in his mail, an important envelope containing five $20 bills in gold certificates. Accompanying them was a letter from a stranger in British Columbia asking Mr. Smith to invest the money for the owner in reliable stock. The writer explained that he had lost a fortune in the United States market but felt that he could trust Mr. Smith, whom he had listened to for several years, to make a wise investment.

Mr. Smith is a native of Scotland, both canny and honest. He invested the money in bank stock in portfolio investments, and the stranger's money is already showing good returns.

Meanwhile a correspondence between the two reveals that both are from "the old country," and that both are musical, the stranger having been a chorister in Westminster and Mr. Smith having played the bagpipes in the London-Scottish battalion during the World War.

As to the "voice," its owner being a graduate of Kings College, Cambridge, its accent is genuine. Mr. Smith believes that each radio speaker should be genuinely what he is: that there is nothing more pleasing than the cultured, American speech and accent.

Boston's First Little Season Receives Pledges

Boston's First Little Season, a new theatrical enterprise, has received more than 1500 of the 3000 pledges required before the season will begin, according to Mr. Leighton Rollins, managing director. Two-thirds of the proceeds from the proposed season will be devoted to the Boston Emergency Relief Fund campaign, Mr. Rollins stated.

"In a sense, our enterprise is not yet a theater," he explained, "but merely an attempt to see if 3000 people will pledge their interest by taking seats. No actual money will be called in until this number is received. We are either going to present our series of four plays or not open at all.

"Although the director, company, stars and plays are definitely lined up, we are unable to announce them as we are pledged to the Emergency Relief campaign not to sign contracts until we are assured of 3000 pledges."

The companies will be selected entirely from the ranks of professional actors and actresses. Among those with whom Mr. Rollins has been professionally associated are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, Miss Margaret Anglin and Bulgakov of the Moscow Art Theater. Mr. Rollins organized, built and has maintained the Surrey Playhouse, near Bar Harbor, Maine.

Several prominent speakers appeared yesterday in behalf of the Little Season at a public meeting held in the Statler ballroom. Among them were Mr. Edward Weeks, head of the Atlantic Monthly Press; Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Service Bureau, and Dr. Sarah M. Palmer. Another meeting, also open to the public, will be held at the Statler next Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA GROUP AIDS FARM MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—The Farmers' Protective Association of Bucks County, near here, will extend aid to members of their organization to prevent loss of homes and other possessions, according to an announcement made Jan. 5 by Mr. Philip W. Smith, vice-president of the association.

This help, however, will not be forthcoming to farmers who have not tried to help themselves, Mr. Smith said, adding that it is only through the leniency of their creditors that many farmers in that county have been able to keep on.

HOUSE HONORS TWO MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The House today met and adjourned immediately out of respect to the passing on over the week-end of Representatives Samuel A. Kendall of Penna. and Robert R. Butler of Oregon.

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This includes round trip railroad and Pullman fare from New York City; all meals, room and bath at Carolina Hotel, and full golf privileges. Leave any Saturday night.

Hotel rates equally reasonable for a shorter or longer vacation. For reservations or booklet, phone our N. Y. Office, WIckersham 2-3577 (Hotel St. Regis) or write General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

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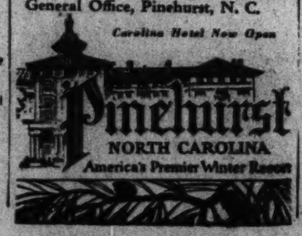

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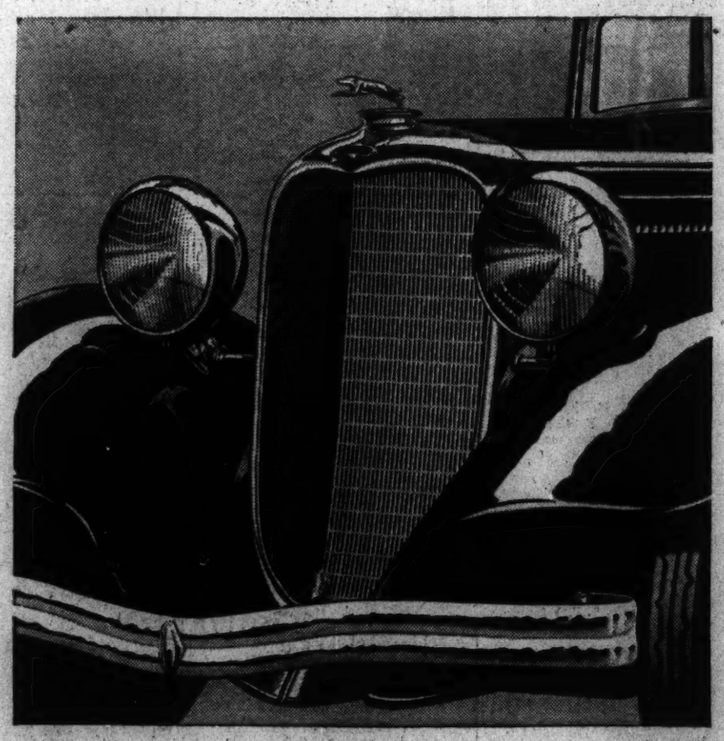

THE NEW 12 cylinder Lincoln, with 136-inch wheelbase and 125 horsepower, provides a type of performance that is possible only with the 12 cylinder engine as built by Lincoln. It combines a high level of tested mechanical excellence with a new beauty of flowing lines. And it offers these typical Lincoln qualities at the lowest prices in Lincoln history, ranging, with full equipment, from $2700 at Detroit.

The 12 cylinder Lincoln, with 145-inch wheelbase and 150 horsepower, is designed, constructed, and equipped to the most minute detail to meet every requirement of those who insist upon the utmost in motoring transportation. With new lines and refinements, it is an advanced expression of the Lincoln ideal—a motor car as nearly perfect as it is possible to produce. It is priced, with full equipment, from $4200 at Detroit.

It is the Lincoln aim always to make available the finest motor cars that can be built. It is Lincoln's policy to price these cars as low as high quality permits. The two Lincolns now presented, in thirty standard and custom body types, represent the greatest values ever offered by the Lincoln Motor Company.

The Lincoln V 12, 136-inch wheelbase, *125 horsepower. V-type 12 cylinder engine. Four-point suspension mounted on rubber. Fully enclosed double-disc type clutch requiring light pedal pressure. Ease of steering with worm and roller type steering gear. Transmission with synchronizing unit to facilitate gear shifting. Two-shoe type brakes with vacuum booster to augment pedal pressure. Long springs, front 42 inches, rear 58 inches. Welded steel-spoke wheels, one-piece, diameter 18 inches, with 7.00-inch tires. Hydraulic shock absorbers —automatically adjusting to changes in road and temperature.*

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The Lincoln V 12, 145-inch wheelbase, *150 horsepower. V-type 12 cylinder engine. Four-point suspension mounted on rubber. Fully enclosed double-disc type clutch requiring light pedal pressure. Ease of steering with worm and roller type steering gear. Transmission with synchronizing unit to facilitate gear shifting. Two-shoe type brakes with vacuum booster to augment pedal pressure. Long springs, front 42 inches, rear 62 inches. Welded steel-spoke wheels, one-piece, diameter 18 inches, with 7.50-inch tires. Hydraulic shock absorbers —automatically adjusting to changes in road and temperature.*

RED WINGS NOW TIED FOR LEAD

Pass Bruins Over Week-End—Rangers Held by Americans

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	2	9	60	50	26
N. Y. Rangers	11	4	4	59	41	26
Boston	10	4	7	51	36	24
Chicago	8	6	7	38	39	22
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	12	4	5	42	47	28
Ottawa	7	4	10	39	41	18
Montreal	8	2	11	50	57	18
N. Y. Americans	6	6	9	38	47	18
Canadiens	6	2	12	33	49	14

RESULTS JAN. 7
Detroit 6, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 1, Ottawa 0.
RESULTS JAN. 8
Detroit 3, Boston 1.
Rangers 2, Americans 2, overtime.
Chicago 4, Montreal 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 9—Scoring three times in a spectacular second-period drive, Detroit Red Wings clinched a well-earned 3-to-1 decision over Boston Bruins here last night. It was the eighth victory in the last 11 games for the Red Wings, who are in the midst of the greatest rally in the history of the National Hockey League in this city. They have lost only one game and tied two in their last 11 games. Counting last night's goals, the Detroiters have scored 15 goals in three games. More than 13,000 fans, the biggest hockey crowd of the season and one of the biggest in the history of Olympia, saw the game.

DETROIT		BOSTON
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell	lw	Lamb, Clapper, Oliver
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay	rw	Klein, Weir, Harnott
Carson, Wiseman, Aurie	c	Chapman, Beattie, Burch, Stewart
Young, Gallagher, Galbraith	lw	Heximer, Barry, Burch, Galbraith
Evans, Buswell	rd	Shore, Galbraith
Rosch	g	Thompson

Score—Detroit 3, Boston 1. Goals—Carson, Voss, Goodfellow for Detroit; Heximer for Boston. Assists—Emms, Gallagher, Lewis for Detroit. Referee—G. N. Goodman. Linesman—Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—New York Rangers and Americans played an overtime tie, 2 to 2, in their third encounter of the season, yesterday evening. The game was fast, but the speed of skating and fine defense made shooting wild, with the Rangers the worst offenders in this respect, as they did most of the attacking. The first period was scoreless. Bill Cook scored on Boucher's pass for Rangers and McVeigh, Jackson and Filmore teamed to tie the score, all in the second period. Rangers took the lead in the third when Johnson scored on Somers's pass, but Sheppard tied in combination with Wasnie and Himes. The summary:

RANGERS		AMERICANS
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	Patterson, Filmore
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, Heller	c	Himes, Phillips, Jackson
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Asmundson	rw	Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh
Johnson, Brennan, Murdoch	ld	Dutton, Dutkowski
Heller, Seibert, Murdoch, Pettinger	rd	Brydge, Ayres
Aitkenhead	g	Worters

Score—Rangers 2, Americans 2. Goals—W. Cook, Johnson for Rangers; Jackson, Sheppard for Americans. Assists—Boucher, Somers for Rangers; McVeigh, Filmore, Wasnie, Himes for Americans. Referees—G. J. Mullinson and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Four goals in the second period carried the Chicago Black Hawks to a 4-to-3 victory over the Montreal Maroons here last night in a National Hockey League game. Romnes, center for the Hawks, was the star of the scoring rally, contributing two goals and an assist. More than 10,000 fans turned out at the Chicago Stadium for the game. The summary:

CHICAGO		MONTREAL
McFadyen, Thompson, Mackenzie	lw	Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Cook, Gottselig, Romnes	c	Smith, Duguld, Haynes
March, Couture, Jenkins	rw	Northcott, Trottier, Roche
Abel, Coulter	ld	Wentworth, Bellemer
Graham, Wiebel	rd	Conacher, Wilcox
Gardiner	g	Walsh

Score—Chicago 4, Montreal Maroons 3. Goals—Romnes 2, Thompson and Gottselig for Chicago; Robinson, Ward and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Mackenzie, Romnes, Graham and Gottselig for Chicago; Smith 2, Ward for Montreal. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Linesman—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 9—The Detroit Red Wings continued their climb toward the top of the American section of the National Hockey League on Saturday and their 6-to-1 victory over the Maple Leafs enabled them to tie the Boston Bruins for second place in their group. It also gave them a record of seven triumphs and two ties in their last 10 games. It was also their second 6-to-1 victory in successive games. The locals attacked continuously in the last 20 minutes and secured the final goal of the game.

DETROIT		TORONTO
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell	lw	Bailey, Adams, Doraty
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay	c	Thoms, Blair
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie	rw	Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Evans, Gallagher	ld	Day, Clancy
Young, Buswell	rd	Levinsky, Horner
Rosch	g	Chabot

Score— Detroit 6, Toronto 1. Goals—Goodfellow, Wiseman, Emms, Aurie, Lewis, Voss for Detroit; Cotton for Toronto. Assists—Carson, Emms, Voss, Aurie, Evans for Detroit; Gracie, Horner for Toronto.—Referees—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. H. Duncan, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 9—Montreal Canadiens checked their losing streak on Saturday at the expense of the Ottawa Senators, their 1-to-0 victory being their first victory in five games. The only goal of the game came 13m. 58s. after the second period started. Leduc broke through the Ottawa defense, passed to Giroux, and when the defense players moved across, the winger passed over to Gaudreault, who scored from close in. After the goal was scored, Ottawa opened up and kept Canadiens busy, but Hainsworth rose to brilliant heights. The summary:

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Foralund
Lepine, Gaudreault, Wellland	c	Howe, Cox
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux	rw	H. Kilrea, Touhey, Lowrey
Burke, Leduc, Id	rd	Shields, Starr
S. Mantha, Carson, rd	ld	Smith, Bourgault
Hainsworth	g	Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 1, Ottawa 0. Goal—Gaudreault for Canadiens. Assists—Leduc, Giroux for Canadiens. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Clyde Martin Play Gets Good Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The spirit of Yale loyalty was well illustrated on Saturday, when the fifth renewal of the annual invitation tournament of the Yale Club, given as a memorial to Clyde Martin, captain of the championship team of the club in 1926, got under way. Practically every one of the players who are now in New York entered for the competition, some after many years of retirement, and one of them, Francis Day, scored a victory over a later generation player, Fergus Reid Jr. of the Yale Club, in the opening match of the tourney. He battled for an hour and a half, and won by a score of 18—14, 17—18, 17—14. The summary:

W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., 15—11, 13—15, 15—11.

E. H. Hemingway, Harvard Club, won from S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, by default.

Walter D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—12.

Francis Day, Yale Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 18—14, 17—18, 17—14.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated Stanley R. Jones, Squash Club, 15—10, 8—15, 15—13.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated H. A. Haines, Squash Club, 13—15, 15—4, 15—4.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. C., 17—15, 15—9.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—1, 15—5.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated A. M. Thompson, New York A. C., 15—4, 15—10.

Van Buren Talliaferro, Yale Club, won from J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, by default.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—5, 14—17, 15—10.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, won from H. O. Larson, Columbia U. C., by default.

P. T. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated H. T. Marshall Jr., Short Hills Club, 13—15, 15—10, 15—9.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 18—16, 15—10.

P. A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—3.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., 6—15, 15—8, 15—7.

W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, won from J. P. Leo, New York A. C., by default.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 1—15, 15—8, 15—10.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	12	5	4	47	38	29
Syracuse	13	3	6	64	48	29
Buffalo	10	2	6	46	29	22
Windsor	7	4	10	41	54	18
Detroit	8	1	12	38	43	17
Cleveland	3	3	15	47	81	9

RESULTS JAN 7
Buffalo 7, London 0.
Windsor 4, Cleveland 2.
RESULT JAN. 8
Syracuse 2, London 1.

STARS AGAIN SHARE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 9—Syracuse Stars again share first place in the International Hockey League with London Tecumsehs. The Stars gained a 2-to-1 victory over London here last night to draw on even terms with their opponents at the head of the league. It was the second defeat in as many nights for London.

BUFFALO SWAMPS LONDON, 7-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 9—Buffalo Bisons sprang one of the biggest surprises of the season by swamping London Tecumsehs here Saturday night, 7 to 0. Herb Stuart, London goaltender, had been scored against only 19 times in 19 games prior to Saturday's meeting with the Bisons. Moreover, the Tecumsehs had lost only two games this season, and those by narrow margins.

WINDSOR REGAINS PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9—Windsor Bulldogs moved back into fourth place in the International League, one point ahead of Detroit Olympics, by defeating Cleveland Indians here Saturday night, 4 to 2. Proudlock and Huggins scored two goals apiece for Windsor; Riley got both Cleveland goals.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The ninth biennial meeting of the combined Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge tennis teams will be held at the Newport Casino in July. Of eight previous contests, each has won four. Oxford-Cambridge won the last encounter at Eastbourne, England, in 1931. The matches are played every two years alternately in England and the United States. Six men comprise a team, three from each university. The Oxford-Cambridge team will be strengthened this year by the presence of David N. Jones, former Columbia University star, and Clayton Lee Burwell of Charlotte, N. C. Jones is studying at Cambridge and Burwell at Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania and Yale University will resume football relations in 1934 with a game to be played in New Haven in the third week of October, it was learned at the University here last night. While no official announcement of the game was made, President Thomas S. Gates of Pennsylvania, when asked about the resumption said, "we are playing Yale in 1934." Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education, said the game had been arranged. "While I am not sure of the exact date," he said, "it will be played in mid-October, comparing to our date with Dartmouth for 1933."

BRITISH NOT TO CHALLENGE

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. T. H. S. Marchant, secretary of the Hurlingham Club polo committee, Saturday said the Hurlingham Club would not challenge the United States for the Westchester cup this year. "No international matches will take place in 1933," Brigadier General Marchant said. "The Hurlingham Club, in conjunction with the Hurlingham Club polo committee, has decided that owing to the financial situation it is inexpedient to issue a challenge for the Westchester cup.

BOSTON TOURISTS WIN, 2 TO 0

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Boston Olympic Club hockey team, touring Europe in preparation for the world's amateur hockey championship tournament in Poland, defeated the Stade Francais Sextet, French champions, 2 to 0 Saturday night. Channing Hilliard and Win (Ding) Palmer scored the Americans' two goals, both of which came in the second period of the fast, hard-fought match. The goal tending of Jerry Cosby especially impressed the French audience.

WAGNER WINS MEDAL ROUND

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—John E. Wagner of Chicago put together cards of 37-38—75 yesterday to win medalist honors in the annual Miami Biltmore invitation amateur golf tournament. Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., who Saturday beat Celest Durand, of Brooklyn, 8 and 7, to win the Miami mid-winter amateur championship, qualified second to Wagner with a card of 38-39—77. The low 32 qualifiers will enter match play, and the winning 16 will comprise the first flight.

LANDIS REDUCES HIS SALARY

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of organized baseball, paid $65,000 yearly from 1926 to last year, has voluntarily reduced that amount to $40,000 for 1933. Commissioner Landis previously had taken a $15,000 "cut" for 1932, and the present $10,000 reduction puts him $25,000 under the amount he has received since he was reelected for a term of seven years in 1926.

ST. PAUL DOWNS KANSAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9—St. Paul defeated the Kansas City Fla-Mors, 4 to 3, in an American Hockey Association match that was forced into overtime here yesterday when the Greyhounds scored twice in the second period to tie Kansas City.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
Princeton 2, Boston 1.
Toronto 5, Harvard 1.
Yale 5, St. Mary's (Minn.) 3.

COLLEGE SQUASH RESULTS
Harvard 5, M. I. T. 0.
Princeton Club (N. Y.) 3, Princeton 4.

PROVIDENCE IN SECOND PLACE

Philadelphia Arrows Defeated Twice in Can-Am Hockey League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	3	52	26	22
Providence	9	1	7	46	37	19
Philadelphia	6	0	6	38	37	17
New Haven	6	2	6	28	34	14
Quebec	4	2	13	34	60	10

RESULT JAN. 7
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
RESULT JAN. 8
Providence 2, Philadelphia 0.

In a fast well-played Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night the handicapped Boston Cubs, aided by a brilliant performance in goal by Percy Jackson, defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 3 to 2. Boston scored a goal in each of the first two periods and the Arrows tied in the third, but a penalty to Desmarais gave the locals a chance which they capitalized for the winning goal. James O'Neil, young Cubs center, was the star of the evening. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Klein, Weir, Harnott	lw	Boyd, Phillips, Pratt, Burke
Cook, O'Neil, Benson	c	Burke, Conn, Pratt
Saunders, Davie, Buckles	rw	Runge, Hudson, Anderson
Warshawski, Boucher	rd	Peterson, McGoldrick, Phillips
Lane, O'Neil	rd	Id, Nichols, Desmarais, Runge
Jackson	g	Cude

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Cook, O'Neil, Saunders for Boston; Anderson, Phillips for Philadelphia. Assists—Klein, O'Neil for Boston; Phillips, Desmarais for Philadelphia. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Linesman—Bill Cleary. Time—Three 30m. periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9 (AP)—Two unassisted goals, one in the first period by Gizzy Hart and the other by Art Alexandre, brought the first shutout of the season to the Providence Reds as they defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 0, here last night. The victory put the Reds in second place alone. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Harrington, lw		rw, Boyd
Murray, c		c, Burke
Rivers, rw		lw, Runge
Trapp, ld		rd, Peters
Vail, rd		ld, Nichols
Byrne, g		g, Cude

Alternates—Hart, Alexandre, McCully, Hinsperger, Connor, Taylor, McVicar, Lesieur for Providence; Phillips, Conn, Hudson, Anderson, Pratt, Desmarais, McGoldrick for Philadelphia.

Score — Providence 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Hart, Alexandre for Providence. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—W. T. Holleran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COURT TENNIS TIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—New York and Philadelphia fought each other to a tie in the annual intercity court tennis doubles match, held on the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club on Saturday. Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, the United States champions, made a brilliant uphill fight after trailing at 4—1 in the opening set, to win at 8—7, and then ran eight straight games in the second set for the match, defeating Huntington D. Sheldon and James H. Van Alen, the leading New York team. This was the final match of the day, and brought about only the tie, since in the day previous Morgan and William Rand, second pair for New York, after another closely fought match, had also come from behind to defeat John C. Bell and Joseph Thayer, a new combination, though both are veteran players in other matches, by a score of 8—6, 8—5. The other matches were played on a six-game basis, with two going to each city.

TRONSKY BREAKS RECORDS

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9 (AP)—Nick Tronsky of Willimantic, Conn., shattered three world's records Saturday night as he paced a field of 26 pinsters in the third annual United States championship duckpin sweepstakes. Officials said his five-game mark of 746, 10-game set of 1428, and 15-game set of 2101 were new records. He opened the stakes with a single game of 173 and closed with the same high figure. His 15-game record bettered the mark of 2003 which he established against a Washington team last season. Henry Francis, Richmond star, took second place with a 1989 total. Ray Barnes of Baltimore with 1876 placed third.

GUEST LEADS AT 36 HOLES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Coupling a par-shattering 69 yesterday with a 70 of the day before, Charles Guest, Deal (N. J.) pro, led the field through the halfway mark of the Los Angeles $5000 open golf tournament with a 36-hole score of 139, three under par, at the Wilshire Country Club. Tied for second were Willie Hunter of Los Angeles, with 72 Saturday and the best 18-hole card of the tournament yesterday, a 68; Leo Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mexico, with two 70's, and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., with 69 Saturday and par 71 yesterday for 140 totals.

GREENLEAF WINS MATCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Although he lost both of the last day's two blocks yesterday, E. Ralph Greenleaf, United States pocket billiards champion, defeated Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, 1750 to 1725 in their special match at the Strand Academy. Ponzi made heavy inroads yesterday into the lead Greenleaf had piled up during the middle of the week. After taking the afternoon block, 324 to 126, he outscored the champion in the final block last night, 182 to 130. The block went 14 innings with a high run of 51 for Ponzi and one of 23 for Greenleaf. The champion won eight of the 14 blocks into which the match was divided and Ponzi six.

HARVARD TO PLAY PRINCETON

Harvard and Princeton will again meet each other on the football gridiron beginning next year, according to an announcement issued jointly last night by William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, and Thurston J. Davies, supervisor of sports at Princeton. The 1934 game will be played at Boston, Nov. 3, and the 1935 game at Princeton, Nov. 9.

IMPROVED DULUTH TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 9—A vastly improved Duluth hockey team trounced St. Louis, 5 to 2, in a thrilling American Hockey Association game here Saturday after the Flyers had sliced a three-goal Duluth lead and twice threatened to tie.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

BENDIGO, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Victorian County team today concluded its two-day exhibition cricket match with the English test-match team with a draw. Scores were: Victoria 215 and 75 for 11, England 286. Victoria was allowed to bat 13 men and the English fielded 12.

TORPORCER SIGNS FOR 1933

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—George Toporcer signed a 1933 contract to manage and play second base for the Rochester Red Wings of the International League on Saturday night.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT
Harvard Grads 13, Harvard 4.

ARDSLEY-APAWAMIS TO MEET FOR TITLE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS B TEAM STANDING
WESTCHESTER. GROUP ONE

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Race. & Swim. C. of A.	3	0	12	2	1.000
Bronxville F. C.	2	1	11	4	.667
Sleepy Hollow C. C.	1	2	6	8	.333
West Point O. C.	0	3	0	15	.000

WESTCHESTER. GROUP TWO

Apawamis Club	3	0	10	5	1.000
Greenwich C. C.	1	1*	5	5	.500
Round Hill Club	1	2	9	6	.333
F. C. of Greenwich	0	2*	1	9	.000

*One round unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley and Apawamis Club will fight out the Westchester County squash racquets Class B team championship of the metropolitan team championships, later this month, as the result of the final round in the two groups, scheduled for yesterday. In group one, Ardsley defeated Sleepy Hollow Country Club, 5 to 0, while Bronxville Field Club took second place when the West Point Officers Club, the fourth member of the group, defaulted.

In the second group, Apawamis Club defeated Greenwich Country Club on the home courts of the winner, 3 to 2, while Round Hill Club defeated Field Club of Greenwich, on the courts of the winner, 5 to 0. The summary:

RACQUET & SWIMMING CLUB OF ARDSLEY 5, SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB 0.

W. B. Adsit, Ardsley, defeated C. K. Cooke, 15—7, 15—8, 15—10.

R. B. Haines, Ardsley, defeated Parker Wilson, 15—12, 15—6, 15—8.

W. J. McQueeny, Ardsley, defeated C. Graham, 16—14, 15—8, 15—12.

Glenn Aicheson, Ardsley, defeated Paul O'Brien, 15—9, 15—7, 15—11.

Franklin M. Haines, Ardsley, defeated Brad A. Matthiessen, 15—10, 15—17, 15—10, 18—16.

APAWAMIS CLUB 3, GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB 2

Murray Vernon, Greenwich, defeated B. W. Read, 15—10, 10—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—8.

V. A. Ely, Apawamis, defeated J. T. Mearns, 15—9, 11—15, 18—16, 17—16, 15—11.

John Depew, Apawamis, defeated H. C. Banks, 15—8, 15—10, 17—15.

John Locke, Apawamis, defeated F. B. Shluter, 15—8, 15—10, 18—17.

D. C. Powell, Greenwich, defeated C. F. Lufkin, 15—8, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12.

ROUND HILL CLUB 5, FIELD CLUB OF GREENWICH 0

C. B. Alexander Jr., Round Hill, defeated Alfred Tilt Jr., 15—16, 15—9, 15—9.

W. A. Read, Round Hill, defeated C. F. Tenney, 15—9, 15—10, 15—11.

J. W. Lewis, Round Hill, defeated W. C. Brownell, 15—8, 10—15, 12—15, 15—6, 15—10.

E. K. Chapman, Round Hill, defeated A. G. Coburn Jr., 15—11, 15—12, 17—15.

W. W. Taylor Jr., Round Hill, defeated L. B. Lockwood, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9.

DARTMOUTH TAKES LEAD BY WINNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 9—Dartmouth College took the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by defeating Cornell, 45 to 31, in the opening league contest of the season here Saturday night. The first half ended, 22 to 13, in Dartmouth's favor. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		CORNELL
Bonniwell, Krivitsky, If	rg	Lipinski, Foote
Edwards, Croninger, rf	lg	Houck
Goss, Mackey, c	c	Voelker, McGraw
Stangle, Miller, lg	rf	Hatkoff, Reed
Krzaszewski, Maxwell, rg	lf	McGraw, Ferraro

Score—Dartmouth College 45, Cornell University 31. Goals from floor—Miller 7, Bonniwell 4, Krzaszewski 4, Stangle 3, Goss, Edwards for Dartmouth; Hatkoff 4, Lipinski 2, McGraw 2, Ferraro, Voelker, Houck for Cornell. Goals from foul—Goss 4, Krzaszewski, Stangle, Miller for Dartmouth; Houck 4, Lipinski 2, Hatkoff 2, Ferraro for Cornell. Referee— Degnan (E. I. A.). Umpires—Young and Brennan (E. I. A.).

ENGLEWOOD F. C. AND MONTCLAIR A. C. WIN

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Montclair A. C.	2	0	9	1	1.000
Downtown A. C.	1	0	5	0	1.000
Englewood F. C.	1	2	5	10	.333
Staten Island C. C.	0	1	1	4	.000
Plainfield C. C.	0	1	0	5	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Montclair Athletic Club and Englewood Field Club were the victors in the New Jersey group of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class C team championships over the week-end, with the former still unbeaten in the series, while Englewood scored its first victory in three starts.

On Saturday, Montclair visited Plainfield Country Club, and took all five matches from the home team, while Englewood visited Staten Island yesterday, and won by a score of 4 to 1. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 4, PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB 0

F. C. Hurd, Montclair, defeated W. S. Lyon, 15—9, 15—13, 15—10, 15—8.

E. L. Hanscha, Montclair, defeated W. R. Paris, 18—7, 6—15, 15—13, 15—7.

D. Young, Montclair, defeated E. L. Phillips, 15—8, 15—10, 15—8.

Robert Roehr, Montclair, defeated W. M. Barr, 15—12, 15—12, 15—10.

Marino Torres, Montclair, defeated Philip Vandeventer, 15—11, 15—12, 15—11.

ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 4, STATEN ISLAND CLUB 1

Alfred Foote, Englewood, defeated H. J. O'Connell, 15—13, 13—15, 15—13, 15—0.

T. S. Miller Jr., Englewood, defeated E. P. Howard, 15—12, 13—15, 15—11, 10—4, 15—10.

Randall Barton, Englewood, defeated Alfred Shriver, 15—10, 15—9, 15—7.

Charles Lindeman, Englewood, defeated H. O. Miller-Jones, 15—4, 7—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—11.

John E. Bowe Jr., Staten Island, defeated Jim Kelly, 13—15, 15—10, 17—15, 17—16, 17—16.

NEBRASKA LOSES TO MISSOURI FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 9—With Capt. N. O. Wagner '32 and D. P. Miller '33 the outstanding players, the University of Missouri basketball team opened its "Big Six" Conference season here Saturday night with a 37-to-33 victory over the University of Nebraska. The Missouri attack in the early minutes of both halves, coupled with a stirring finish when the visitors threatened to cancel the lead, proved sufficient.

MISSOURI		NEBRASKA
Elgin, Cooper, Wagner	lf	Sauer, Lunney
Passer, Stuber	rf	Mason, Hokuf
Wagner, Pinson	c	Coppin, Boswell
Jorgenson, Stuber	lg	Henrion, Hokuf
Miller	rg	Parsons, Wahlquist

Score—University of Missouri 37, University of Nebraska 33. Goals from floor—Wagner 5, Miller 3, Elgin 3, Cooper 2, Passer, Stuber for Missouri; Boswell 5, Parsons 3, Henrion 2, Mason 2, Hokuf, Sauer for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Cooper 3, Stuber 2, Passer, Wagner, Miller, Jorgenson for Missouri; Coppin 2, Henrion 2, Hokuf for Nebraska. Referee—John Wulf, Kansas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 9—In the first "Big Six" Conference game played here this season, University of Oklahoma defeated Kansas State College Saturday night, 28 to 16. Both teams were sadly off in basket shooting, though floor play was good.

OKLAHOMA		KANSAS STATE
Beck, Burke, If	rg	Breen, Russell
Anderson, Bross, rf	lg	Boyd, Blaine
Lecrone, Potts, c	c	Dalton, Skradski
Main, lg	rf	Graham, Phelps, Armstrong
Browning, Potts, rg	lf	Skradski, Breen

Score—Oklahoma 28, Kansas State 16. Goals from floor—Browning 4, Main 3, Anderson 3, Beck 2, Potts for Oklahoma; Graham 3, Skradski 2, Russell for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Beck, Anderson, Bross, Browning for Oklahoma; Skradski 3, Dalton 2 for Kansas State. Referee—Ream, Washburn.

RECORDS BY MARKSMEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP) — Rifle and pistol marksmen of Washington state won numerous 1932 shooting honors, the National Rifle association reported recently in a resume of the year's records. Among Washington shooters who won honors were: The Kitsap Rifle and Revolver Club of Bremerton, the Northwest States Civilian Interclub team championship. Seventh Infantry, Vancouver, Wash., barracks, the N. R. A. United States regimental team championship, with a new record score of 3427 for the event, beating its old record of 3422, established in 1930. Glenn Stotts, Vancouver, American Legion indoor 50-foot championship, with a score of 993-60, which beat by one point the previous record for the match. Seattle Rifle Club, northwest states N. R. A. pistol team championship.

RED SOX SECURE CATCHER

President J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn of the Boston Red Sox strengthened his catching staff for the 1933 season Saturday by securing Mervin Shea from the Louisville club of the American Association. In exchange, the Red Sox gave Louisville Al Van Camp, outfielder and first baseman, together with an unannounced sum of cash. Shea batted .280 in 114 games last season with Louisville.

BOONE PURCHASED BY TORONTO

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Toronto baseball club of the International League announced Saturday the purchase of Outfielder Ike Boone from the Brooklyn club of the National League. Boone, a heavy hitter, played most of last year with Jersey City, also an International League club, batting for an average of .323. Terms of the purchase were not disclosed.

McGILL TEAM WINS SKI MEET ABROAD

ST. MORITZ, Swit., Jan. 9 (By Canadian Press)—The ski team of McGill University of Montreal yesterday captured the relay race, one of the principal events of the international interuniversity ski meet being held here.

The McGill team of John R. (Jack) Houghton, William L. (Billy) Ball, Frank B. Campbell, Harry Pangman and George B. Jost covered the treacherous 18¾-mile course in 2h., 22m., 49s. University of Milan, Italy, was second, University of Berne third, University of Zurich fourth and Cambridge University fifth.

Honors in the meet between McGill and Oxford and Cambridge Universities went to the combined English team by the margin of 100 to 99. Campbell, Canadian slalom and British langlauf champion, won both the slalom and langlauf tests in the three-event competition, the downhill race going to Oxford and Cambridge.

Harry Pangman of Montreal, a McGill graduate, Saturday won the university graduates' langlauf and yesterday added to his laurels by placing sixth in the Class 2 combined slalom and down hill event.

HARVARD IS EASY FOR TORONTO SIX

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — Toronto University brought its United States invasion to a most triumphant conclusion on Saturday, when it defeated Harvard University in their ice-hockey match at Madison Square Garden by the overwhelming score of 8 to 1, after having previously defeated Princeton and Yale by scores of 3 to 1 each, earlier in the week.

Only during the earlier part of the first period and the very end of the game, was the Crimson sextet able to make any stand at all against the varied attack of the Canadians. The summary:

TORONTO		HARVARD
McPherson, Keith, Jeffrey	lw	Beale, Saltonstall
Fullerton, Cunningham	c	Putnam, Pruyn, Everett
Hendry, Brant	rw	Baldwin, Gleason, Everett
Smillie, Dewar	ld	Martin, Pell, Gleason
Dewar, Maundrell	rd	Watts, Pell
Shipp	g	deCosve

Score—Toronto 8, Harvard 1. Goals—Hendry 4, Smillie 2, Jeffery 2 for Toronto; Baldwin for Harvard. Assists—Brant 3, Maundrell 2, Dewar, Smillie for Toronto. Referees—Dr. Leonard Morrissey and John A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

UNION B. C. LEADS CLASS A STANDING

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB STANDING
Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Union Boat Club	9	1	.900
Harvard Club	8	2	.800
Quincy	6	4	.600
Newton Centre S. T. C.	6	4	.600
Harvard University	5	5	.500
Harvard B. S.	3	7	.300
Walkover	2	8	.200
Lincoln's Inn	1	9	.100

Play in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub series was resumed over the week-end following a rest during the holidays. Union Boat Club scored a 5-to-0 victory in Class A over Lincoln's Inn Society and marched to the top of the standing. Harvard Club defeated Walkover Club, 5 to 0, while Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club won 3 to 2 from Quincy Neighborhood Club, which was tied with Union B. C. at the beginning of the season.

SHORT HILLS AND MONTCLAIR A. C. WIN

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
New Jersey Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Short Hills Club	4	0	15	6	1000
Montclair A. C.	3	1	11	9	.750
Elizabeth T.&C. C.	1	3	10	10	.250
Essex C. of Newark	0	4	4	16	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Short Hills Club and Montclair Athletic Club increased their lead yesterday as play was resumed in the New Jersey Group of the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, after the holidays. Short Hills, on its home cour

WEDELL MAKES HIGHEST SPEED AT MIAMI MEET

Louisiana Flier on 30-Mile Sky Course Averages 205 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9—The speed record of Miami's fifth All-American Air Meet was set Saturday by J. R. Wedell of Paterson, La., who flashed his Wedell-Williams special around a 30-mile course at an average speed of 205.295 miles an hour on Saturday.

He was followed across the line by Roy Liggett, Wichita, Kan., flying a Cessna, who raced at 195.125 miles an hour. Third in this free-for-all was John Livingston, Utica, N. Y., who flew his monocoup 156.299 miles an hour.

Liggett's Cessna resembled a crimson bullet as it shot through space in an earlier race, contesting for the Col. E. H. R. Green Trophy, at 194.056 miles an hour. He won this valuable trophy and a $3000 cash award with it. John Livingston trailed Liggett across the line at 191.363 miles an hour. J. S. Whittam of Oshkosh, Wis., came in third.

The closest race was that for planes with engine rating of 400 cubic inches or less in which Jack Morris, of Pittsburgh, came in a nose length ahead of Livingston's plane. Morris' time was 146.5 miles an hour, while Livingston's was 146.3 miles.

Johnny Wessling, Jackson, Mich., won first prize on the third day of the meet in a parachute dropping contest, landing 21 feet 3 inches from the mark. W. E. Raymond of Glendale, Calif., won the dead stick landing contest, setting his plane down 9 feet 6 inches from the mark.

The army, navy and marine fliers again demonstrated their skill in formation and stunt flying. Five marine amphibions on the way here from Nicaragua finally got through bad weather and landed Saturday afternoon.

The giant airship U. S. S. Akron took an active part in Saturday's events. Before departing for Cuba she circled over the municipal field and dropped three airplanes from her hangar, which circled around and showed how they were caught up again into the mother ship.

By general demand an extra day of events was added to the air meet. Sunday afternoon's events were handed over by meet officials to the United States Amateur Air Pilots' Association and a program was carried out by sportsmen fliers, autogiros, amphibion planes and several stunt fliers.

Little Wins the 25-Mile Event for Sportsmen Fliers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Closing the fifth annual all-American air races with a last-second burst of speed, Henry Little of Philadelphia yesterday won a 25-mile event for sportsmen pilots in planes of less than 500 cubic inches displacement.

He dived close to the ground in the last 100 yards of the race, to beat John Wright of Utica, N. Y., across the finish line by only a few feet. His average speed was 146.775 miles an hour. Wright averaged 146.167. William Rausom of White Plains, N. Y., finished third at 128.168 miles an hour.

Ben Stegall of Savannah, Ga., won a sportsman pilots race for planes of 500 to 800 inches, averaging 148.843 miles an hour. J. W. Start of New York was second, 142.599 miles, and Eugene J. Detmer of Tarrytown, N. Y., was third, 127.206 miles an hour.

Foster Thomas of Miami won the Sunday bomb-dropping contest, missing the mark by 87 feet, 6 inches, as the strong wind blew his flour-filled sack. Marcellus King of Fairmont, Minn., was second, 94 feet, and Joe Musleh of Jacksonville, Fla., was third, 96 feet.

Thirty-eight of the aviators at the meet today joined George Haldeman of Lakeland, transatlantic flier, at the Municipal Airport for a two weeks' tour of Florida.

MOTOR REPORT SHOWS NEED OF SIDEWALKS

Proponents of legislation to provide appropriations for the construction of sidewalks along state roads in rural districts were supported in their arguments today by the report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles for the last week showing that five motor fatalities were recorded along these roads as the result of inadequate protection for pedestrians. A total of 18 fatalities took place during the first week of the new year, seven fewer than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

The new year also opened with a decidedly improved record for suspensions and revocations over last year, the ratio being 221 to 674. Registrar Morgan T. Ryan gave out a list of five "excellent rules" for safety in night driving. They are: "Keep your headlights in good condition; keep your windshield clean; draw down the rear curtain; never look directly at the lights of an approaching car but watch the road directly ahead; use low beam tilt-ray on headlights where streets are adequately lighted."

Engineers Urged To Broaden Work

Expressing satisfaction with the scholastic results attained during the past year with the establishment of a graduate school of engineering at Harvard University, Dean H. E. Clifford in his annual report to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, wishes that "students be encouraged to take undergraduate work in Harvard College if they intend doing graduate work in engineering."

Citing this step as one "of highest importance educationally," Dean Clifford says, "The graduate student thus brings to his work an intellectual maturity, a seriousness of purpose, a sense of proportion, and an understanding of the relations of engineering to present-day civilization, which are certainly most unusual in the average undergraduate. An engineer, to achieve success in satisfying measure, needs both technical ability and the attainments of a broadly educated man.

"The Engineering School should be a professional school, as are the Schools of Law and Business. This professional atmosphere involves a point of view, an outlook, and a responsibility, which are quite distinct from those associated with the college." Membership in the newly established school showed a wide geographical distribution representing 30 states and 22 foreign countries. Seven officers from the Post Graduate School of the United States Navy as well as one student from the United States Military Academy were included.

LABOR UNION OPPOSES FURTHER WAGE CUTS

Full moral support by the Central Labor Union in the fight against further wage cuts was voted Jan. 6 at a meeting held in the interests of labor organizations. The vote was the result of a plea made by Mr. William Collins of the American Federation of Labor, who is organizing in Boston the recently chartered American Federation of Government Employees.

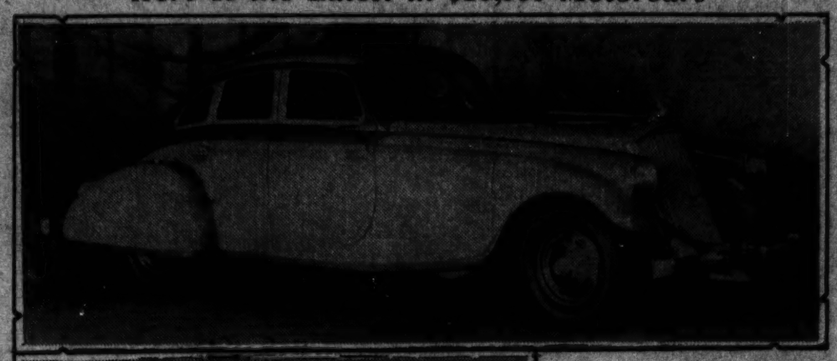
The vote last night included the call for pressure on local Representatives in Congress that they give their hearty support to measures introduced for the welfare of workers. It urged also the repeal of the Economy Act. Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, proposed that central bodies reorganize the State's legislative committees in order that they might coöperate with the state committee in a fight against further cuts in the wages of State and municipal employees. His proposal was unanimously agreed to by the members.

SALTONSTALL MAKES PLEA FOR ECONOMY

Plea for economy in government was sounded Jan. 6 by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, before a group of more than 200 members of the Cantabrigia Club in Cambridge. Mr. Saltonstall also declared that new forms of taxes will have to be worked out, and expressed the hope that in the coming year Massachusetts would be able to help its various cities and towns with the problems facing them.

Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge praised the women of the community for their interest in its affairs. He traced the condition of the city's finances from the beginning of his term as Mayor and urged that members of the club take note of legislative measures affecting Cambridge.

Here Is the Latest in $10,000 Motorcars



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

CENTER OF ATTRACTION TO AUTOMOBILE ENTHUSIASTS

Top—View of Pierce-Arrow Sedan Embodying Radical Design in Streamline, a Limited Number of Which Are to Be Built. Left—View of the Superb Streamlining at the Rear, Which Is Said Practically to Eliminate the Rear End Drag Which Affects Cars of Conventional Design.

PRICES ARE CUT IN SOME CASES AT MOTOR SHOW

Pierce-Arrow Springs Surprise Model at Cost of $10,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—New York City is today seeing the finest exhibition of automobiles ever placed on display.

At the thirty-third National Automobile Show now on at Grand Central Palace, approximately $1,000,000 worth of motorcars are on view, from which any automobile buyer can find what he wants. Prices fit any pocketbook, ranging from new low levels $10,000.

Simultaneous with the opening of the exhibition, price cuts ranging from $50 to $1000 on 1933 models were announced by some makers. The price of the 12-cylinder air-cooled cars of the Franklin Automobile Company are $1000 under the list for last year. The Hudson Motor Car Company reductions are from $50 to $100. Lower prices also were quoted by the Graham-Paige Motor Corporation, by the Hupmobile, the Oldsmobile, the La Salle, the Lincoln, the Nash, the Chrysler and others.

New cars—four to 12 cylinder—on exhibition are:

Auburn, Austin, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Continental, DeSoto, Dodge Brothers, Dubonnet (French), Essex, Franklin, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, La Salle, Lincoln, Marmon, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Rockne, Studebaker, Stutz and Willys.

While the big show goes on at Grand Central Palace, there are special shows at several hotels. Among these is the General Motors exhibit at the Waldorf-Astoria, where there are shown the Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, La Salle, Oldsmobile and Pontiac lines. One feature of this special show is a model Cadillac "V-16," of which only 400 are to be built to order.

In addition to introducing a complete line of twelve and eight-cylinder models, Pierce-Arrow surprised the entire industry by exhibiting a new and revolutionary type of car called the "Silver Arrow." True streamlines, developed as a result of endless wind tunnels experiment, give this car a speed of 115 miles an hour. It is powered with a 12-cylinder, 175-horsepower enegine and is mounted on a 139-inch wheelbase.

Only five of these cars, all the sedan model, are being built this year. The one at the show is the only one that has been completed to date, and its price—$10,000—makes it one of the most expensive models being exhibited. Pierce-Arrow automotive engineers hold that the car will revolutionize motorcar design in the next two years.

Pierce-Arrow's regular line of new cars includes one series of eight-cylinder models ranging from $2385 up and two series of 12-cylinder models that develop 160 and 175 horsepower, respectively. The outstanding mechanical development on these cars is the new automatic power brakes.

Many luncheons, dinners and meetings will be held this week while the show is on. Among these are the National Auto Dealers' meeting, the American Automobile Association executive committee meeting and the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce dinner, which will be at the Commodore Hotel tomorrow night. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will give a directors luncheon at its headquarters Wednesday and the Society of Automotive Engineers will hold its annual dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel Wednesday.

AERIAL SURVEY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Aerial photographs will be taken along the North Carolina coast, from Wrightsville Beach in the southeast to New Inlet, in Dare County, to show what changes, if any, have taken place in the shore line. It was announced here by the Department of Conservation and Development. This project will be carried out in coöperation with the United States Beach Erosion Board.

OPERA DECLARED LAGGING BEHIND TODAY'S DEMAND

Hackett Says It Is High Time to Arouse It From Its Lethargy

"It is high time that opera in these United States be roused from its lethargy." This from Charles Hackett of Chicago Opera fame, who is now starring Lehár's outstanding operetta, "Land of Smiles," on its way. "Of course it is true that our parents are still willing to go to the opera as it now is. They recognize practically the same settings and stage manner, and hear nearly the same scores as 40 years ago. They feel at home with them. But mark you, our children most certainly do not."

A Hackett gesture swept the air. "And that is why opera is rapidly approaching a crisis. Our children are turning elsewhere. See what happens to them; a few blocks from the opera house, they find the theater reflecting American life as they actually know it and feel it. They sense its tempo, its art, its problems and its music to be their own. Why shouldn't they go here rather than to the opera productions of another generation which lived different lives from their own?

"Look for a moment at the theater. In a quarter-century it has completely overturned itself." He drove home his point earnestly. "Dramatists have served up the thinking of the times in concentrated form. Modern art has thrown its energy into creating settings and costumes that are new and exciting. All the contrivances of modern electrical magic have been brought to bear on the problems of creating the proper dramatic atmosphere. So the stage setting, you see, is no longer petrified in the long-standing traditions. You do not know in advance just what you will see each time the curtain rises. The theater today has fresh ideas and vitality. Is it any wonder that the younger generation turn here to satisfy their artistic desires?

"But what of the opera meanwhile?" He became reflective for a moment. "It has remained almost exactly where it was way before the war. And there is one very clear reason for this. Those who have been back of opera for the most part have not studied the American people. They have denied progress by holding rigidly to tradition through an age of war upheaval and great mental readjustment—when change and progress have become the outstanding influences. So today opera is as much out of touch with the lives of contemporary Americans as the theater is in touch with them.

"A new kind of thinking and training is needed in the director's chair." He jumped to his feet and paced the floor—talking for the moment not as an artist, but more like a business executive facing some problem in shaping his product to suit the needs of the people. "Those who control opera in this country ought to be native Americans—to have the feel for the temper of their people. They should go to its theaters and draw from the closeness with which they reflect American life." He swung around facing his listener. "You have got to study this American people," he said vigorously. "Find out what they are like. Dig down into their habits of listening and feeling. Discover how to appeal to their love of music and drama in the most effective way—and then go about doing it!

"And, in my opinion, only Americans can do this—those who have had artistic training in the important foreign centers of opera, of course—for they most fully understand the foreign musical point of view. But being brought up in this country, they would not look on its people as a people of crude artistic taste and mechanized instincts. They would recognize that America has an artistic individuality all its own—and they would seek it out. Then they would be in a position to reorganize. They would seek out new talent in composing and singing, favoring no nationality—only artistic worth. They would give light opera and operetta of the best sort to the finest singers. They would restage, recostume, relight, and tackle the problem of good acting on the operatic stage.

"You see, I can only begin to tell of the possibilities," he finished. "But I hope I have shown you that reorganization is vitally needed. And it will come. The opera needs the younger generations. It will come."

Ten-Foot Halibut Caught On a Small Groundline

Finding large-sized halibut on a small ground fish trawl line was the unusual experience of Mr. Frank Doyle and Mr. Fred Asker, dory mates on the Gloucester schooner, Arthur D. Story, which arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today. Ground fish has been scarce for the last several months and the men were hauling in a fairly good catch from their 15-foot dory off Brown's Banks to the Eastward of Cape Cod last Thursday when attached to one of the gang lines a large halibut was found which measured 10 feet in length and 6 feet across the back.

The men finally caught the fish after a hard battle and their feat was the talk of the fish pier today. The vessel brought in several hundred pounds of ground fish.

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — Contending that predatory animals have caused considerable damage among small fur-bearing and game animals, besides causing heavy loss among the birds of the Territory, the Alaska Game Commission have adopted a resolution asking for federal aid in levying bounties.

The resolution favors placing a competent predatory animal expert in the Territory to help cope with the situation.

ROOSEVELT GETS DATA ON WORLD FROM STIMSON

(Continued from Page 1)

velt will be his own Secretary of State, for a while at least.'

In this he would be following the precedent established by Mr. Wilson. Obviously it would preclude the acceptance of this portfolio by men like Mr. Newton D. Baker and Mr. Norman H. Davis, two of those prominently mentioned for the place, and would indicate that it may go to someone who has not been prominently identified with foreign affairs.

Mr. Roosevelt has said that his definite decision on his Cabinet will not be reached before February, and it was authoritatively declared that he had not as yet singled out any designations with the exception perhaps of the postmaster-generalship, which is regarded as certain to go to Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman.

The Roosevelt-Stimson conference today was preceded by a conversation between the President-Elect and Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and mentioned as a possible choice for Attorney-General. Senator Walsh indicated after the conference that the World Court protocol and the St. Lawrence waterways treaty would be taken up if an extra session was called after March 4. He did not, however, associate this prediction with any opinion of the President-Elect.

Einstein Visit Marks Quest for Good Will

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein today was completing his third "curvature of space" journey from Berlin to Pasadena. He was due to land here from the steamer Oakland direct from Bremen.

Relativity and its complicated applications to mathematical physics was the main purpose of his two previous visits, which were research investigations financed by the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena.

"German-American relations" combines with mathematical equations in his thoughts on this third visit, which is financed by the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Foundation of Philadelphia, for the purpose of propagating good will toward Germany.

GIRLS' ORGANIZATION CELEBRATES JUBILEE

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — The jubilee of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Melbourne Diocese was recently celebrated here in the presence of the Most Rev. F. W. Head, Archbishop of Melbourne, and the president, Mrs. Head.

The proceedings included a Biblical pageant, called "Eve's Daughters," written and produced by Mr. Arthur Davis, and enacted by members of the society.

Congress Urged To Cut Expenses By 'Norpe' Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Demand that the question of curtailment of government expenses and tax reduction be settled by the present session of Congress instead of being further delayed until after the inauguration is made by the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures, whose sponsors are disappointed with the progress being made.

In a statement on Jan. 7 Mr. George W. Rossetter, general chairman of the N. O. R. P. E. organization, called on members of Congress to make good their preëlection pledges to work for a reduction of $750,000,000 in the federal budget. Mr. Rossetter's statement, sent to the 48 state branches of the organization, said:

"It is increasingly apparent that the present Congress, despite nationwide demand for reduction in governmental expenditure, will accomplish little of constructive character; there is nothing in sight to give promise of substantial economy for the fiscal year 1934. Instead of a reduction of at least $750,000,000 to which a large number of members of both houses are committed, total appropriations of $4,000,000,000 again seem inevitable unless a decisive change of heart is immediately apparent.

"It is imperative that interested citizens in every community communicate at once with their representatives in Congress demanding specific action now as their contribution toward the restoration of confidence and toward business improvement."

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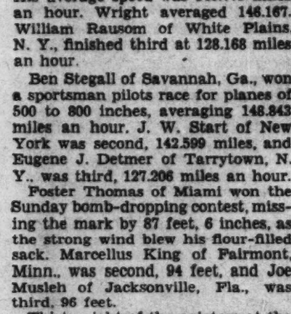

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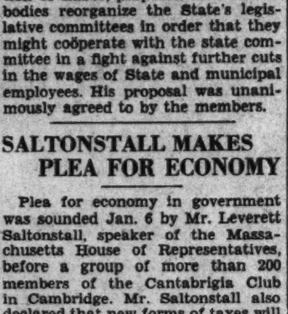

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Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge hold only two regular Sales during the year. Their Winter Sale runs from the 2nd to the 28th of January—and really amazing bargains will be found in every section of the House, which covers the whole field of feminine fashion, with carpets, furnishing fabrics, and household linen in addition.

Harvey Nichols & Co., Ltd.
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CONVERSATION PIECE

VISITORS came to the "BRAEMAR" showroom in Scotland a few weeks ago . . . saw . . . and were conquered.

. . . "Oh, do look at that one over there with the . . . the . . . sophisticated shimmer!"

"That's 'MARGARET' in spun silk."

"And this jolly little jumper, so full of verve?"

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As we said before, all this happened a week or two ago.

So that the causes of the enthusiasm have had time to arrive at the best shops . . . now!

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Strange Adventure With a Pony

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

I.

IT WAS a gloriously fine winter's afternoon. The ground was alive with frost and a sprinkling of snow, and every tree looked sugary in the rays of the setting sun.

Billy and Rose scuffed the snow ahead of them as they walked home from the town; the keen air made them feel bouncy, and when they felt bouncy it was impossible to walk like ordinary people.

"I don't want to go in yet," said Billy. "I'd like to have an adventure."

"So would I," said Rose. "What could we do?"

"You don't 'do' adventures, you have them," said Billy.

"Well, what could we have?" said Rose.

Billy was silent.

"Suppose, when we get to the gate, we pretend we don't notice it, and go on walking and walking until the adventure begins," he said at last. "That would be fun!"

"Yes," Rose agreed, "but we should miss tea."

"So we would," said Billy. "We'll have tea first and go out after."

They walked on until they came to the corner.

"Hallo!" cried Billy, "there's a pony and a trap at our gate; somebody must be calling."

"I wonder who it is?" said Rose. "What a jolly pony! And the trap looks perfectly new."

She went up and patted the pony's neck. "Let's pretend it is ours," she said climbing onto the front seat, and lifting the reins from the post over which they had been thrown. "Do I look as if I were driving?"

"Don't be silly," said Billy, "how could you look as if you were driving when the pony is standing still. Besides you don't hold the reins properly."

A Surprise for Billy

Billy got up beside her. "You should hold them up like this," he said, lifting the reins from the pony's back.

As he did so, the pony raised her head, and moved forward.

"Whoa!" said Billy, but it was too late. The pony evidently thought she was to go on, and off she went at a quick trot down the road.

"Stop!" cried Rose, "Stop her, Billy!"

"Whoa!" shouted Billy again. But the pony had no intention of whoaing, and only trotted more quickly still.

Past the big farm; past the school gates, past the station they went; and because the pony kept to the proper side of the road no one seemed to notice them. Now they were leaving the last cottages behind, and were bowling along the high road with trees on either side, and country stretching away to the dim distance where evening was beginning to close in. Now they were rattling over the bridge which spanned the wide river, and now they were approaching the cross roads.

The pony quite evidently knew where she was going, and without a moment's hesitation turned down the road which led toward a town 10 miles away. Billy and Rose sat in silence wondering, between excitement and dismay, what would happen next. This was certainly an adventure, but the children were not quite sure whether they enjoyed it or not.

Billy still had the reins, but he let them hang loosely, having discovered that the more he pulled the more quickly the pony went. Rose held fast to the side of the trap with one hand and to her hat with the other. She noticed that the pony's neck looked hot, and wondered if, when it had become too warm for comfort, it would decide to stop of its own accord.

On and on they went. And the shadows deepened and lengthened across the road; and the sun disappeared, and a cold wind blew about their ears.

And then, quite suddenly, the pony drew up. They were close to a gate which opened onto a drive leading to a group of buildings.

Without a moment's hesitation Billy jumped down and secured the reins round the gate post, heaving a sigh of relief as he did so.

"What are you going to do?" Rose asked.

"Find out where we are," Billy answered.

"It's not much good going in, because there is no one here," Rose said.

"How do you know?" Billy asked.

Rose pointed to a board. "It says 'To Let,'" she replied, "and the big house over there has all its blinds drawn."

"So it has," said Billy. "All the same it might be a good thing to explore; perhaps someone has been left in charge."

Rose clambered down, and helped him to open the gate.

It was a gloomy sort of place, dank and weedy, and the masses of tall trees only helped to drag the evening more closely about them.

A Sound Breaks the Silence

They were nearing the first building when a sound broke the silence, a strange sound which was half a sob.

"Listen!" whispered Rose, standing still. "What was that?"

Together they remained motionless on the drive.

Did you hear it?" she whispered again.

Billy nodded. "It was like someone crying," he said.

Rose gave his arm a pull. "Let's go," she said, "I don't like it."

But Billy took no notice. "I'm going to find out who it is," he said, and walked steadily forward, Rose following him.

The door of the barn was standing partly open. Billy crept up to it quietly, and peered in. It was so dark inside that he could not see anything, but he thought he heard a slight movement.

"Is anyone here?" he asked in a rather shaky little voice.

There was no reply.

"It's empty," whispered Rose, "come away, Billy, do come away."

"It's not empty," said Billy, "somebody's in here. I heard him move."

"It's me," said a very small voice out of the shadows.

"There now!" said Billy, "I told you so."

His eyes were growing accustomed to the darkness in the barn, and he began to make out a little figure sitting on the ground with its back to a pillar.

"Who are you?" he asked stepping into the bar.

"Jim," answered the small voice, with a sniff.

"But what are you doing here?" Billy asked again.

"I'm waiting for Ronnie," said Jim. "I've got an awful big nail in my shoe and it won't let me walk."

"Do you live here?" Billy asked.

Jim shook his head. "We're going to stay with Uncle Richard at Moreton," he said, "but now we can't go on because of my shoe."

At that moment steps were heard on the drive outside, and a little boy, rather older than Jim, appeared in the doorway.

"Hallo," he said, looking round.

"We heard someone crying so we came in," Billy explained. "Are you Ronnie?"

The boy nodded. "I have been to see if I could find anyone in the big house," he said, "but it's all shut up. We're trying to get to Moreton, you see," he explained, "but we missed the last train at the junction. I think we could have walked there but Jim's shoe hurts him. We've tried to get the nail out, but we can't, and now it's nearly dark."

"We live at Moreton," said Billy. "We've got a pony and trap outside, but we don't know how to drive it," and he told all that had happened.

"I can drive," said Ronnie cheerfully.

"Then we can all go back together," said Rose. "How lovely!"

They helped Jim to hop down the drive, and Rose and he climbed up at the back, with Ronnie and Billy in the front.

Ronnie took the reins, and turning the pony's head toward Moreton set it off at a trot.

"Do you know the way?" Billy asked.

"No," said Ronnie, "I thought you did."

"Perhaps the pony does," said Billy. "It seemed to know its way here all right. It's too dark to see the signposts."

They were jogging along fairly briskly, and keeping, as far as possible, to the left of the road, when a cart rattled past, and as it did so the driver called out something.

"What did he say?" Billy asked.

"I don't know," said Ronnie. "He seemed sort of excited, didn't he."

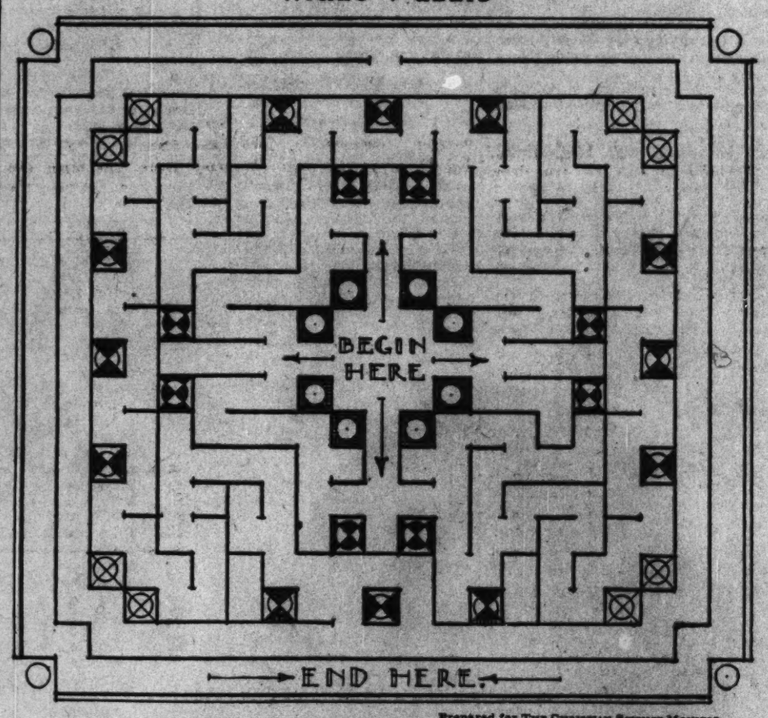
As he spoke, a brilliant glare suddenly flashed out ahead of them, and a voice shouted to them to stop. At the same moment someone caught the pony's head, and drew it to a standstill.

[To be Concluded Next Monday.]

Rose Gave His Arm a Pull. "Let's Go," She Said.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maze Puzzle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Many Famous Gardens Have Mazes, Paths Running Between Tall Hedges Through Which One Tries to Find One's Way. Here Is Such a Maze Worked Out as a Puzzle. Begin at the Center With a Pencil and Try to Trace Your Way to the Words "End Here" at the Bottom.

Aunt Clara's Picture

"OH, WHAT is this lovely picture, Auna Clara?" asked Fred. "I never saw it before."

"Neither did I," said Bess. "It is an etching, isn't it?"

"No, it can't be an etching. They are made on white backgrounds, aren't they? This is white on a dark background. Why, it's awfully queer. How was it done, Aunt Clara?" asked Fred.

"That is for you to guess," replied Aunt Clara. "It is the work of a great master, of course. You can see that."

She took down the picture and placed it in Fred's hands. It was oblong in shape, with a black passepartout frame over the glass. The background was a beautiful olive brown color, shading here and there to lighter tints. The subject, a landscape, with delicately traced lines, represented a winter scene, with icy trees against a hillside. A house top, half hidden by the slope of the hill, could be seen through the white branches of the trees.

"Well, that beats me," said Fred. "It looks like sea moss, only there is too much of it for that; and besides, it is too delicately drawn. No, it isn't that, I know. What can it be?"

"I thought it would puzzle you," laughed Aunt Clara. "Can you guess, Bess?"

"It looks something like those skeleton leaves that you showed us once. But these are not shaped like leaves at all. Only there is the network of veins, like those leaves that you showed us," said Bess.

"You couldn't have painted it with thick white paint, could you? No, you couldn't do that, of course," said Fred.

"No, Bess was growing a trifle warmer, perhaps. But you will never guess, so I will tell you. It is mold! Just plain mold!"

"Mold! Why, Aunt Clara! Does mold make a design like that!"

"Yes. Everything in nature takes some beautiful form, it seems. Look at rock crystals, frost crystals, snow flakes—and mold. I found this out in the garden when I was taking in my plants. Two boards had lain upside down, one over the other. They had become saturated with dampness, and were left untouched for a long time. I lifted the board, and there was this wonderful mold picture! Many an artist would be proud of having painted it."

"Nature is a pretty good artist, I think," said Fred.

"Well, I am glad you found it, Aunt Clara," said Bess. "Most people would not have stopped to see that there was a picture there. But you are always looking for beautiful things, aren't you?"

"I do not have to look far," answered Aunt Clara. "Beauty is all around me. All I have to do is to keep my eyes open."

Home From Coasting

Two little sweaters
Covered with snow,
Four little zippers
Placed in a row,
Four little mittens,
Steaming, they lie,
Two fuzzy stocking caps
Hung up to dry;
Jolly is Jack,
Rosy is Jill,
Happy as happy!
From coasting down hill.

ROSE B. FOSTER.

Robin Reddy

By MARY M. STARR

A True Story

"HERE, Reddy! Reddy!" We stood on the lawn and called up to the branches of the maples and elms. A whir of wings was our answer, as a young robin came fearlessly to alight on the arm of a chair. I held out my finger and Reddy hopped onto it. I stroked his breast as he uttered soft sounds from his little throat.

One of the boys came over from the garden with a ripe strawberry. Reddy's bright eyes had seen it and his mouth was wide open to receive it, bit by bit.

"No trouble feeding him, now," Stuart said. "Do you remember the first night we had him?"

Indeed, we all remember that cold spring evening when the boys brought in a tiny bird so devoid of feathers that we hardly knew what it might be. While some us tried to warm it by the kitchen stove, the boys hastily dug what worms they could find before dark fell over the garden.

We had put the little bird into a box on some grass which we first dried in the oven. Stuart dangled a worm for several minutes without the slightest sign of interest from the bird. Then by chance he touched the edge of the cardboard box and the little mouth opened wide. Quickly the worm was dropped in and we all crowded round to watch the feeding process.

Apparently, the touch on the cardboard resembled the sound of the parent birds alighting on the nest, the signal for hungry mouths to open wide for food. We had solved the problem of feeding!

Digging Worms

For a week we all dug worms. We even gave empty tins to neighbors in which to deposit any worms they might find in their gardening. We firmly believed worms were scarce that spring. Reddy was growing, however, so we knew we must be giving him enough food, but we hoped he would be agreeable to varying his diet.

Reddy had not yet learned to fly when we discovered the nest from which he came. It happened that I was under the apple tree when the parent birds were coaxing the three other babies from the nest. It was surprising to see how strong their wings were in their first attempt to fly. When the third robin had left the nest, I called to the boys to raise a ladder and put Reddy back in the nest.

The mother bird, who had been hopping about in a near-by tree, soon flew back to the nest with a worm in her beak. Reddy opened his mouth, but the mother bird looked closely at him and then flew to the grape arbor where one of her youngsters was shrilly chirping. She fed the worm to this little bird. Then the father bird came to the nest with a big worm, but although he put it into Reddy's mouth he snatched it out again, and flying to the next apple tree, fed the worm to another lusty youngster.

We watched for nearly an hour, but the parent birds did not return to the nest, so we fetched Reddy back to the house, realizing that we must continue to care for him a while longer.

His Favorite Perch

In front of the old-fashioned fireplace in the dining room was a large rocker, and Reddy seemed to know that this was the choice place for the evening. We watched his attempts to fly up to one of the lower rungs, then to a higher rung and finally to the seat of the rocker. Settling down in the middle of the chair, this tiny bit of feathers would doze in front of the log fire until someone picked him up.

Loud chirps from the kitchen called us each morning shortly after daylight. When the weather became warmer, and Reddy was learning to pick up worms for himself, we used to go downstairs and put him out in the garden. One morning we were wakened by the chirping very close at hand.

"Where's Reddy?" we called to the boys, who were laughing.

"Reddy came upstairs and flew onto my bed to wake me," one of the boys answered. The clever bird had found his way from the kitchen through the dining room and library, into the front hall and up a long flight of stairs to the boys' room.

Crushed banana, berries and scraped apple were now being given the little robin and he seemed to be very fond of these fruits. He soon learned our meal times and if we did not call him in before we sat down at table, he'd fly to the kitchen door and beat his wings against the screen.

In the morning was chilly, Reddy liked to cuddle down on someone's head to warm his feet in their hair. He soon discovered that the knob on the teapot was a splendid thing to nest on to get warm and we often carried the teapot from the dining table to the kitchen without disturbing him.

As the days grew finer, we tried to keep Reddy out of doors day and night, but he knew that food was prepared in the kitchen and he soon learned to recognize the sound of the eggbeater. Whenever that sound reached him, he would fly right to the door and insist upon coming in. Then he'd hop onto the rim of the bowl in which the cake batter might be, getting his feet sticky before flying to my hair to wipe them off. This trick amused everyone but me!

However, I could not get angry with the little creature, because, from the top of my head, he could see his reflection in the bright cover on the tin of crisco, and then we all laughed heartily to see him preen himself in the shiny mirror.

Reddy's bath tub was a small pie pan on the kitchen floor and he enjoyed several baths each day, after his feathers had grown. One warm day he came in for six baths, hopping to the door after each one to be let out to dry in the sunshine.

One afternoon all the family went for a walk through the woods. It was a question what to do with Reddy, whether to shut him in the kitchen or risk losing him by letting him follow us to the woods. We wanted the robin to be free, yet we had become so fond of him that we did not want to lose him. However, we decided to let him follow us if he wanted to.

We had been gone about five minutes when a whir of wings sounded close to our heads and Reddy alighted on the bald-headed member of the family. Removed from that tender spot, he rested on some one's finger for a little distance, then flew off again. This time we called him, having found a wild strawberry to give him. He stayed with us as long as berries could be found. We wondered what he would do about returning home, but as we crossed the brook to our garden, Reddy flew past us and was waiting at the kitchen door when we reached it.

Reddy has taught us all that we have much to learn from the feathered friends in our garden. Surely he more than repaid us for the loving care we gave him!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Acrostic published last week: Thanksgiving.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mail Bag

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

For several days I have been wondering how I could say "Happy New Year" to more people than I do, and it has just occurred to me that I could send a letter to the Editor and the readers of our Monitor. I do wish all my friends a very happy New Year.

Each day I see so many friends so I have quite a pleasant time. Of course, I call them all friends whether they really know me or not.

Usually I am at the front door window just in time to see the children going to school and coming home again. They go past four times a day. Our mailman comes twice, and how I greet him! I bark and bark till he is out of sight. He seems to enjoy the welcome though, because he just laughs at me. When he puts the mail (usually a Monitor) through the door, I have to stand back. You see, he slides it through an opening where I put my feet when I stand up to see out.

There are so many things to see. Spot, a little dog neighbor of mine, goes to the store every day. I always watch for him and say, "Good morning."

Some of my other dog friends are Bumper, Fritz, Jigs, Boots, and a big black dog who goes past sometimes. I don't know his name, but we always speak. He comes up the steps and peeks in the door at me.

Bumper is a funny little bull dog, and what do you suppose? His mistress makes him wipe his feet before he goes into the house.

Boots is a lanky white dog with a black ring around one eye and a few other black spots. You'd like him, I'm sure.

* * *

While I am on the subject of dogs, I think you would enjoy reading about what happened a long time ago in our church. It was on a Wednesday evening, and you know how quiet the church is just before eight o'clock. Well, a little dog marched down the center aisle to the front of the church and jumped up on the seat beside a lady. I didn't have the good fortune to be there to see it all, but my mistress told me about it, and she said everybody wanted to laugh. An usher finally took him out. I have wanted to go to church, too, but I suppose that is what they would do with me.

At another time a cat walked into church and up the steps that lead to the organ in the center of the church. I don't think the ushers knew about the cat, because they didn't put him out and my mistress said he was brushing around everybody's ankles during the service, and purring.

It has been snowing and you should see how pretty everything is. The boys and girls go sleighing down the street and I have a great time watching them. Before the snow came the boys were all terribly busy playing football. How I would like to have been out there helping! I am pretty good at running with things in my mouth, so I think they would have been glad to have me chasing their ball around for them.

* * *

I have just looked out the window and my brother is out there tumbling around in the snow like a little beaver. We call him Tiger, and although he is quite a big cat, at times he acts just like a kitten Some cats just won't grow up!

Some time ago he disappeared and was gone for three months. Then suddenly he came home, like the Prodigal Son. He was so thin we hardly knew him, but needless to say, we were all glad to see him, and he had quite a royal welcome.

Lately two nice toys have been given to me to play with. One is a light brown Teddy bear with a nice red ribbon around his neck, and the other is a little pink woolly dog with a collar and bell on.

Sometimes I chew my toys up, but I like Teddy and the little pup so well that I take extra good care of them. One day Teddy's ear came off when I was throwing him around, but that was soon sewed on and he is just as sound as ever. He looks so funny that I just have to laugh at him. Sometimes I sit and look at him for a long time, until finally I just have to jump at him and shake him a little. That is because I like him so much.

With all good wishes for everybody, I am

Your little furry friend,
PRINCE RONDO BROADHURST.

Westwood Hills, California

Dear Mail Baggers:

I was impolite enough, just now, to look over Niggie's shoulder, and I saw a letter to the Mail Bag.

Now, I think that if my friend can write a letter, why cannot I?

I am the little Pekingese dog he speaks of, and I am grateful to know that Niggie thinks so much of me.

I am red-gold in color, and have a plumelike tail of light fawn. I have one rather bad habit, I like to bark at big dogs. This is just in fun, to say "Hello," but some of the dogs think otherwise. It is then that Niggie acts as my protector, for he chases the dogs all away. I am trying hard to overcome this habit, and some day I shall.

I have lovely neighbors, among them, a big chow dog. This dog belongs to a little boy, like Snubs's boss. The little boy brings Chingie over to call on me often, and we have grand visits.

I shall send this with Niggie's letter, but if you must make a choice, please print his. —— Peekie Mc.

[Niggie's letter was published last Monday.—Ed.]

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE HOME FORUM

Home Flowers in Foreign Soil

HOWEVER much she may delight in the new country whither she has come as a willing immigrant, however readily she may swing from the rhythm of the old life to that of the new, every expatriated woman tends instinctively the one deep tap-root which she has transplanted. She may feel for the home she has left behind only a wavering nostalgia now and again, when a scent or a tune or a sharply remembered face thrusts its image upon her. But with tireless energy she stirs the embers of the old home-fire upon her adopted hearth—in the traditional dishes which come out of her kitchen, in her celebration of the Christmas holidays, and in the familiar flowers which she laboriously cherishes in unfamiliar soil.

However out of place these small observances may appear—the more bizarre, indeed, if they are practiced in the indifferent East—there is something gallant about this last stand of home on a strange frontier. It is reminiscent of the chivalry of the pioneer women, who rearranged the old pewter and planted hollyhocks around the sod huts on the prairies.

Here in the violent extremities of the North China climate, "homeside" flowers are growing in many a compound—through the biting winter in pots in our snugly paper-lined Chinese houses; in the summer under the burning sun and the passionate rains. How like children are these cheerful comrades cared for, from the time that the golden leaves drop from the roadside willows until the spring blows up from the south in a boisterous gust.

First, in the autumn, there are the pots of chrysanthemums and the gentler asters, lining the compound walks in the daytime and carried into the house at night as the early frost crackles in the sky. Even in the blue-white light of windless days in January, under the China sun famed for its glittering strength, there comes an occasional warm noontime when the plant colony can be moved into the sunny courtyard to doze with its back against the sheltering wall. And then, when the frozen year warms its hands in the beating sun of spring, lines of potted tulips take their place in the waking garden by day, inside the house at night.

With the tremendous expanse of the winter fields all around us, broken now and then by a red temple or a clump of near-by pines, there arises in our hearts an æsthetic craving for tender growing things, a hunger to create in our expatriated households the green of springtime and the cheer of home. Fortunately it is a tradition among the Chinese, wise in so many ways, to build their compounds facing the south. And so, in many a long thin Peking house like this, where the south sun rushes into every room, the windows burst with the golden green of the homeside flowers.

* * *

It is like the sight of a flag to see them there. Sundown brings the foreign folk crowding into hearth-warmed rooms, red-nosed from skating or riding or badminton against a challenging wind, ready for something hot and a big deep chair by the fire. And gathered round, like welcoming hosts in the gracious light, are the friendly flowers whose ancestors were brought, perhaps, by homesick settlers from across the water. Whether they are observed consciously by wistful women or subconsciously by men absorbed in their talk of sports, the impression is there. They stand by, like a flag, as reminders of the childhood places from whence we all have come.

There, stanch companions of white men everywhere, stand the geraniums, the Jerusalem cherries and the red-berried ferns which grow for our pleasure with such gratifying readiness. They are the sturdy common folk of the plant world—jolly, good-natured creatures who ask only a good bed of soil, a daily draught of water and now and then a place in the sun, to flourish like old-fashioned farmer folk with many healthy children.

And there are the frail and delicate things, whose winter birth is all the more of a miracle and a mystery in the austere China season: the scented hyacinths and the sweet narcissus, the chubby crocus and the daffodil of singing yellow. These tender things, never quite of the earth and certainly not of the rigorous Chinese earth, these we cherish like fairy children in their coaxed and tended pots of China soil, humbly grateful for an occasional hard-won blossom.

* * *

It is this China soil which is the boldest contestant of the pioneering gardener. In the first place, it is a tired soil, drained of its riches by centuries of use, scraped of its fertilization by the humble folk who go about each autumn with baskets and little wooden rakes to pick up every tattered leaf, every dry blade of grass, to light the mud-hut fires.

In the second place, this is a desert country, with the red dust-storms of the Gobi blowing down in the spring from just over the Mongolian border. The earth of North China is the tight tan clay of desert spaces. No wonder, then, that the North American cacti flourish here in their winter pots, rearing their spines in the sharp dry air and driving their strong roots through the hard familiar clay with the rugged joy of resistance.

The rainless spring brings the wonderment of blossoming. Out of the lean brown earth wakes the pink and white magic of the flowering trees—coming, like all things in China, mysteriously out of nowhere. Suddenly, in the swift undallying transition of the seasons, there will rise up gardens, and garden life in the compounds. Pastel-painted tables will gather a circle of wicker chairs on the flagstones, where folk in tennis white will throw their racquets on the China substitute for a lawn, dropping against striped cushions for a cool drink and a tiffin brought a long, long way from the kitchen by silent, unflurried servants.

In what, a week before, was a bare flat space, lilacs will be blooming, and pink oleanders will make a scented hedge—lifted bodily out of the tubs and pots in which they have been stored away for the winter by the unquestioning coolies whose lot it is, in this country where work and time are bought for coppers, to move trees and create gardens over night, and then to water them patiently, in endless bucketloads, all through the summer.

* * *

From its shelter under the still earth the grapevine will be dug, and a few hardy perennials—the tender bleeding-hearts, perhaps—will raise exploring heads. Flower sellers will amble to the compound gate at a jog-trot, balancing twin loaded baskets from a wooden yoke across their shoulders. Out of the baskets there will come plants in rows of neat dozens, marching about the garden in neat squares and circles—little green soldiers ready to deal with the sun and the rain as friend or foe when the period of the Great Heat comes down out of the huge sky.

It is the indigenous things which flourish here—the flora that have been China's own for centuries. In the spring the eager wistaria is a purple tangle, fragrant with memories of the strong swift days before Cathay became an old and tired nation. The august peonies of the Court in springtime, the great Court chrysanthemums in the autumn, they indeed blossom with a patriarchal glory. Over the tall gracious trees, called "acacias" by the foreigners here—"locust" to the folk at home—a haze of white bloom settles in the late spring. And when the year has lost, for once, its timeless self-control in the passionate blaze of summer, the mimosa trees are like pink clouds against the hot blue sky. For these are China's own.

Tucked away in a box in my storeroom there is a packet of sweet-pea seeds, waiting to feel the soft push of the ground in planting time, months away. It will be a delicious adventure—sentimental, and a little ludicrous: trying to grow sweet-pea seeds in a land where the fierce, fleeting midsummer rains fill the lakes with the deep and mighty blossoms of the lotus. Sweet peas in Peking? Well, why not?

M. M. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Buffalo Harbor — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © W. H. Porterfield, Buffalo.

Buffalo Harbor

Some say that it is ugly and hurry on through,
But I love these impressive symbols Of man's ingenuity.
Here are the great grain elevators, looming up
In tones and shades of gray, veiled In the clouds of black smoke from the
Tugs at their feet;
Puffing engines shifting strings of cars,
And huge ships nosed in against each other
Or riding at anchor, and canal boats In straight lines at the docks.
Farther on, across a slip, there are
Mountains of ore in reds and brown,
And pile upon pile of gravel and slag,
And sand in soft saffron hues,
Heaped up for the steel mills to devour;
Those gigantic mills whose tall stacks
Belch varicolored gases, against
The deep blue of the inner harbor,
Where the waves pound in
Over the sea wall.
All this cupped by the towering
City skyscrapers, and outlined against
The peaceful Eden hills,
Miles to the south.
And when I wait for the big bridge to lift
For a freighter with its important tugs,
I pull out of line, off to the side,
And let all the other cars go by,
And look and look.
I never seem to get enough!

JEAN M. SNYDER.

The Little Wooden Highlander

Many years ago there existed, in the heart of London, a race of Highlanders. They were little people, measuring for the most part no more than two feet in height. Their duty was to stand above the doorways of certain shops and bring a touch of distinction to the business. Carved out of a solid piece of wood, and painted by artists who were specialists in the different colors of tartans, these small men were greatly valued by their owners, the price of a new one being considerable.

The father of the race was first placed outside a shop in the Haymarket, on the day on which Charles Edward Stuart was born in 1720; and for many years his successors were made by the proprietor and sold to other tradesmen. So that the sign of the Highlander quickly spread, many finding their way to Fleet Street where perhaps the most notorious was to be seen decorating the shop of one Highham who, for many years, counted the pit at Drury Lane for David Garrick, and won the great man's affection by reason of his punctuality and carefulness.

Another Highlander guarded the entrance to the shop of Mr. Micklan at No. 12. But he suffered violence one night at the hands of a young roisterer, who afterwards found himself out of pocket to the extent of thirteen guineas for his folly; which sum, Mr. Micklan declared, was moderate, since without his Highlander he would not have been able to do half his business.

Today there are no wooden Highlanders in Fleet Street. The old shops have gone and the little men have gone with them. Some have found their way to a corner in the London Museum, where they stand in a group behind a sheet of glass; but one valiant little veteran, aged one hundred and fifty-nine years, has escaped so monotonous an existence and is still at large in an old street close to Piccadilly Circus. He belongs to the proprietor of a Sandwich Bar—a very special sort of Sandwich Bar—and for some years was perched up on a wooden stand which jutted out from the wall some feet above the pavement. Here he was on nodding acquaintance with all the artists, poets, musicians and authors who congregated in the tiny, old-fashioned room each day. It must have seemed to him that sandwiches made a strong appeal to celebrities, for here came Hassall, decorating one of the cedar panels of the room with a typical "Wee MacGregor" study, and Bruce Bairnsfather adding a sketch of "Old Bill," Studdy with a drawing of "Bonzo," and Sir William Orpen, making a special panel for this unique picture gallery. Here, too, came Augustus John, Epstein, Mark Hamburg, Ernest Thesiger and Sybil Thorndike to add their signatures to a host of other friends. It must have been a gay time for the little man.

And then, quite suddenly, he disappeared.

When the door of the Sandwich Bar was opened to the morning sun, and the attendant with his broom looked up to say good-day, there was no wooden Highlander there. News of the loss spread rapidly, and a notice was printed which ran:

> If anyone knows who it was took our Wee Highlander from outside the shop on the night of May 14 (doubtless by way of a rag) please try to get him back for us, as we value him, not for what he cost but because he is our mascot.

It was a week later that an anonymous letter arrived, saying that the little man was reposing safely in the Left Luggage Office at Charing Cross Station.

Today, if you walk along the old street, you will see a wooden Highlander perched up on the wall, his toe pointing, his kilt swinging, and the feathers in his bonnet curling bravely. But this small person is not the original. The hero of the adventure, the charming little old figure, so finely carved and painted, has been promoted to a post indoors, where the rain will not dim the beauty of his tartan, and rough hands cannot reach him.

Among the bright throng of guests in that tiny room today, none is so gay as the little wooden Highlander.

In the White Mountains

Snow-clouds,
Passing across the heavens,
Have broken
Into a light squall
Above the Old Man of the Mountain,
Leaving his head
Silver white.

LE BARON COOKE.

Ο ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΗΜΩΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀναγνωρίζεται γενικῶς σήμερον ὅτι τὰ περισσότερα τῶν ἐθνῶν τοῦ κόσμου εὑρίσκονται ὑπὸ ἕνα μέγα βάρος ἐξόδων, καὶ ὅτι χρῆσις μεγάλης ἀναλογίας τούτων γίνεται διὰ τὴν διατήρησιν τῶν ἐξοπλισμῶν. Ἐνῶ τὰ ἔθνη ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ ἐπιφέρουν ἐλαττώσεις ὡς πρὸς τοῦτο, αἱ δυσκολίαι τοῦ τρόπου τῆς ἐκτελέσεως φαίνονται πολὺ μεγάλαι καὶ σχεδὸν ἐναντίον τῆς θελήσεώς των εὑρίσκουν ἑαυτὰ προοδεύοντα δι' ὅπλα καταστροφῆς ὅταν εὐχαρίστως θὰ ἀφιέρωνον ὅλας των τὰς ἐνεργείας δι' οἰκοδομητικὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις.

Οἱ σπουδασταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι συνηθισμένοι νὰ ζητῶσι τὴν ὑποκειμένην διανοητικὴν αἰτίαν τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν φαινομένων, διότι ἡ Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὸ μέγα της ἐγχειρίδιον "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) δεικνύει τὴν διανοητικὴν φύσιν πάσης τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης πείρας. Λέγει ἐν σελίδι 492 τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου, "'Ο Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἄπειρος· ὅθεν τὸ πᾶν εἶναι Νοῦς·" καὶ οἱ ἀκόλουθοί της κατανοοῦν ὅτι πᾶς ἀληθὴς συλλογισμὸς δέον νὰ προβαίνῃ ἐκ τῆς βάσεως ταύτης τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοὸς ὡς μόνη αἰτία καὶ μόνος πλάστης.

Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες ἀναγνωρίζουν ἐπίσης ὅτι ἡ ὑποκειμένη αἰτία ἥτις φαίνεται νὰ κάμνῃ ἀναγκαίους τοὺς ἐξοπλισμοὺς εἶναι διανοητική, προβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ ὑπνωτοῦ νοός, τοῦ ὑποβολιμαίου πλαστογραφήματος τοῦ ἑνὸς θείου Νοὸς ἢ Θεοῦ. 'Ο φόβος, ὁ φθόνος, ἡ ζηλοτυπία, ὁ ἀνταγωνισμός, τὸ μῖσος, καὶ ἡ ψευδο-φιλοδοξία εἶναι καταστρεπτικαὶ διανοητικαὶ καταστάσεις· καὶ τίς θὰ ἀρνηθῇ ὅτι αὗται καὶ ἄλλαι σφαλεραὶ σκέψεις εἶναι ἡ αἰτία ἥτις προξενεῖ πόλεμον καὶ διαμάχην; Ἐνῶ πᾶσα οἰκοδομητικὴ προσπάθεια ἐκ μέρους τῶν ἐθνῶν νὰ περιορίσουν τοὺς ἐξοπλισμοὺς εἶναι βῆμα πρὸς τὴν ὀρθὴν διεύθυνσιν, καὶ ὡς ἐκ τούτου πρέπει νὰ ὑποστηρίζηται, εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον διὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ παρατηρῶσι βαθύτερον ἐὰν θέλουν νὰ ἐξοντώσουν τὰς κακὰς διανοητικὰς δυνάμεις αἵτινες εὑρίσκονται εἰς τὴν 'ρίζαν πάσης διαμάχης· καὶ ἡ τοιαύτη ἀγρυπνοτέρα προσοχὴ ἀποκαλύπτει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι πᾶσα μεταρρύθμισις κατορθώνεται διὰ τῆς ἀτομικῆς διορθώσεως καὶ ἀντικαταστάσεως τῶν ἐσφαλμένων συλλήψεων ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθοῦς σκέψεως. Οἱαδήποτε ἐλαττώματα φαίνεται νὰ βλέπωμεν ἐκδηλούμενα ἐθνικῶς δέον πρῶτον νὰ ἔχουν εὕρῃ στήριγμα εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν τῶν ἀτόμων, καὶ εἶναι ἐκεῖ ὅπου δέον νὰ ἀνατραπῶσιν.

"Ἵνα προφυλαχθῶμεν ἀπὸ τὰς καταστρεπτικὰς ταύτας σκέψεις χρειαζόμεθα ὀρθοῦ εἴδους ἐξοπλισμούς· καὶ ὁ "Αγιος Παῦλος περιγράφει "τὰ ὅπλα τοῦ πολέμου ἡμῶν" ὅτι "δὲν εἶναι σαρκικά, ἀλλὰ δυνατὰ σὺν Θεῷ πρὸς καθαίρεσιν ὀχυρωμάτων." "Ἵνα ἀντικρούσωσιμεν τὴν πονηρίαν τοῦ κακοῦ, ὀφείλομεν, καθὼς συνεβούλευσε τοὺς Ἐφεσίους, "νὰ ἐνδυθῶμεν τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ." Τί συμπεριλαμβάνει τοῦτο;

"Απαιτεῖται ἀπὸ ἡμᾶς νὰ ἱστάμεθα "περιεζωσμένοι τὴν ὀσφὺν . . . μὲ ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἐνδεδυμένοι τὸν θώρακα τῆς δικαιοσύνης." 'Η Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ἡ δικαιοσύνη προκύπτει ἀπὸ τὴν ἐνεργὸν ὀρθὴν σκέψιν, ἥτις εἶναι ἀδιαπέραστος φρουρὰ ἐναντίον τῆς κακῆς πίστεως. Καθὼς λαμβάνωμεν τὴν διανοητικὴν ἡμῶν στάσιν σταθερῶς εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ καλοῦ, θὰ χρειασθῶμεν νὰ ἔχωμεν "ὑποδεδημένους τοὺς πόδας μὲ τὴν ἑτοιμασίαν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς εἰρήνης·" καὶ, καθὼς ὁ ἀγὼν καὶ ἡ ταραχὴ καταπαύουν ἐν τῇ σκέψει ἡμῶν, θὰ ἐξέλθωμεν ὡς εἰρηνοποιοὶ νὰ διαδώσωμεν τὰ καλὰς εἰδήσεις τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ εὐδοκίας ἃς ὁ "Ιησοῦς ἔφερεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον πρὸ αἰώνων, καὶ αἵτινες χρειάζονται ἐδυνηρῶς σήμερον.

"Τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς πίστεως" χρειαζόμεθα, καὶ ἔχει λεχθῆ εἰς ἡμᾶς ὅτι δυνάμεθα μὲ αὐτὴν νὰ καταπαύσωμεν "πάντα τὰ βέλη τοῦ πονηροῦ τὰ πεπυρωμένα." Τί εἶναι τὰ πεπυρωμένα ταῦτα βέλη παρὰ κακαὶ ὑποβολαί, ἀξιοῦσαι ὅτι εἶναι μέρος τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν συναισθήσεως; Δυνατὸν νὰ λαμβάνουν πολλὰ σχήματα, ἡ πίστις ὅμως καὶ ἡ ἀντίληψις τῆς ὁλότητος, δυνάμεως καὶ παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, θὰ μᾶς προφυλάττῃ ἐκ πάντων αὐτῶν. "'Η περικεφαλαία τῆς σωτηρίας" προφυλάττει τὸν φέροντα αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ἐσφαλμένας δοξασίας διανοητικῆς ἢ σωματικῆς ἀσθενείας· ἡ "μάχαιρα τοῦ Πνεύματος" εἶναι τόσον ὀξεῖα ὥστε τρυπᾷ πᾶσαν φάσιν ὑπνωτικῆς, κοιμωμένης σκέψεως· ἐνῶ "ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ" διαπερᾷ μὲ τὴν ἰδίαν του ἀγνότητα τὴν ἐξεγερθεῖσαν συνείδησιν.

'Ενδεδυμένοι τὴν τοιαύτην "πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ" δυνάμεθα νὰ προχωρήσωμεν ὅπως ἀντιμετωπίσωμεν τὰ συμβάντα ἑκάστης ἡμέρας ἀποφασισμένοι νὰ πολεμήσωμεν πᾶν ὅπερ θὰ συνέκρουε πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἡμῶν αἴσθησιν τῆς πατρότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀδελφότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. 'Οφείλομεν νὰ ἀκολουθῶμεν τὰ συμβάντα τοῦ κόσμου μὲ μέγα ἐνδιαφέρον, καὶ νὰ φέρωμεν ἐνεργὸν ὀρθὴν σκέψιν ἐπ' αὐτῶν, γνωρίζοντες ὅτι τοῦτο εἶναι μέρος τοῦ καθήκοντος ἡμῶν ὡς καλοὶ στρατιῶται τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Κάμνωντες τοῦτο θὰ ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὸ παράδειγμα τὸ δοθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς Mrs. Eddy, διότι οὐδεὶς ποτὲ ἐσκέφθη οὐκουμενικώτερον ἀπὸ τὴν Εὑρέτιδα καὶ 'Ιδρύτριαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης· καὶ ὁμιχλώδης μὴ πρακτικὴ σκέψις δὲν συμφωνεῖ μὲ τὰς διδαχάς της. Καθὼς ἐθιζώμεθα οὕτω ἀτομικῶς νὰ προσκαλῶμεν τὰς σκέψεις ἐκείνας αἵτινες δὲν ἀναλογοῦν πρὸς τὸν γνώμονα τῆς 'Αληθείας, ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον θὰ εὑρώμεν τοὺς φραγμοὺς μεταξὺ τῶν ἐθνῶν νὰ ἐλαττώνωνται, καὶ τὴν εὐδοκίαν νὰ ἐκδηλοῦται εὐρύτερον.

'Εν σελίδι 127 "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Τῆς Πρώτης 'Εκκλησίας τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς 'Επιστήμονος, καὶ 'Αναμίκτων), ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψει ἐπὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τούτου τοῦ ἐξοπλισμοῦ· "'Ο ἰδικός μας δὲν εἶναι δαπανηρὸς ὡς οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὑπολογίζουν δαπάνην, ἀλλ' εἶναι πλούσιος πέραν τιμῆς, στερεὸς καὶ ἀκατάστρεπτος ἐν γῇ καὶ θαλάσσῃ· δὲν περικάπτεται ἐν εἰρήνῃ, δὲν παραδίδεται ἐν καταιτήσει, οὔτε τίθεται κάτω εἰς τοὺς πόδας τῆς προόδου διὰ τῶν χειρῶν τῆς παντοδυναμίας. Καὶ διατί; Διότι εἶναι 'ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη, ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία,'—ἓν κάλυμμα καὶ μία ὑπεράσπισις κατάλληλος δι' ὅλους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὅλα τὰ ἔθνη, ὅλους τοὺς καιρούς, τὰ κλίματα, καὶ τὰς φυλάς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Our Armament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally acknowledged today that most of the nations of the world are laboring under a staggering burden of expenditure, and that a great proportion of this is used for the maintenance of armaments. While the nations desire to effect reductions in this regard, the difficulties in the way of doing so have seemed very great; and almost against their will they find themselves providing for weapons of destruction when they would fain devote all their energies to constructive enterprises.

Students of Christian Science are accustomed to look for the underlying mental cause of external phenomena, for Mary Baker Eddy, in her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," shows the mental nature of all human experience. She states on page 492 of this book, *"God is Mind, and God is infinite; hence all is Mind;"* and her followers realize that all true reasoning must proceed from this basis of one Mind as the only cause and creator.

Christian Scientists also recognize that the underlying cause which seems to make armaments necessary is a mental one, proceeding from mortal mind, the suppositious counterfeit of the one divine Mind, or God. Fear, envy, jealousy, rivalry, hatred, and false ambition are destructive mental conditions; and who would deny that these and other wrong thoughts are the procuring cause of war and strife? While every constructive effort on the part of the nations to limit armaments is a step in the right direction, and should therefore be upheld, it is necessary for men to look deeper if they would exterminate the evil mental forces which are at the root of all strife; and this closer watchfulness reveals the fact that all reform is to be accomplished through the individual correction and replacement of erroneous concepts with true thinking. Whatever faults we seem to see manifested nationally must first have found a foothold in the consciousness of individuals, and it is there that they must be overthrown.

To guard against these destructive thoughts we do need armaments of the right kind; and St. Paul describes "the weapons of our warfare" as "not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." In order to withstand the subtlety of evil, we must, as he counseled the Ephesians, "put on the whole armour of God." What does this include?

One is required to stand "girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness." Christian Science teaches that righteousness results from active right thinking, which is an impervious guard against evil belief. As we take our mental stand firmly on the side of good, we shall need to have our "feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;" and, as struggle and tumult are stilled in our thought, we shall go forth as peacemakers to spread the good tidings of peace and good will which Jesus brought to the world centuries ago, and which are sorely needed today.

"The shield of faith" is required, and we are told that with it we can "quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." What are these fiery darts but evil suggestions, claiming to be a part of our own consciousness? They may take many forms, but faith and the understanding of God's allness, power, and presence, will keep us immune from them all. "The helmet of salvation" protects its wearer from false beliefs of mental or physical ill-health; "the sword of the Spirit" is so trenchant that it pierces every phase of lazy, dormant thinking; while "the word of God" permeates with its own purity the awakened consciousness.

Clad in this "armour of God" we can go forth to meet the events of each day determined to combat all that would interfere with our true sense of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. We should follow world events with keen interest, and bring active right thinking to bear upon them, knowing that this is part of our duty as good soldiers of Christ. In so doing we shall follow the example set by Mrs. Eddy, for no one ever thought more universally than did the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; and nebulous, impractical thinking does not accord with her teachings. As we thus accustom ourselves individually to challenge those thoughts which do not measure up to the standard of Truth, more and more shall we find the barriers between nations diminishing, and good will being more widely manifested.

On page 127 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy has written on this question of armament: "Ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price, staunch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of omnipotence. And why? Because it is 'on earth peace, good will toward men,'—a cover and a defence adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

A Devon Estuary

It was decided that someone must stand by the boat. There was an uncertainty about the tide, and there might be a need to moor her elsewhere. The other two members of the crew did not propose a gamble to decide which one of the three of us should stay with her while the other two went into the town. I was told off as watchman, at once and unanimously, and it was clear that in this the rest of the crew knew they were doing the orderly thing. Their decision was just. It was I who was to be left. . . .

Our line was fast to a ring-bolt which possibly was in the old stonework of that quay wall when the ships which moored there were those that made of a voyage to America a new and grand adventure. That ring-bolt was rust chiefly. Its color was deep and rich. With the sun on it, the iron circle on its stem might have been a strange crimson seaflower pendant from the rock over the tide. A precipitous flight of unequal steps ran from the top of the quay down its face to the water. The steps continued under the water, but I don't know how far. They dissolved. Of the submerged steps I could not count below the sixth, and even the fourth and fifth were dim in a submarine twilight. The tread of the midway step, which was near my face and just below it, was uncertain whether it ought to be above water or sunk. Sometimes, when I looked that way, it was under a few inches of glass, but as I looked the glass would become fluid and pour noiselessly from it. Once when the glass covered it I noticed an olive-green crab was on the step, set there, as it were, in crystal. When he darted sideways it seemed unnatural, and as if he were alive and free. It was when he moved that I began to suspect that many affairs, an incessant but silent business of life, were going on around me and under the boat.

The water was as still and clear as the air. It seemed but little denser. It was only the apparition of water. It was tinted so faint a beryl that I knew when my fingers touched it only because it was cold, and the air was hot. When first I glanced overside it was like peering into nothing, or at most at something just substantial enough to embody shadows. The bleached woodwork of the little craft had stored the sun's heat. Perhaps, though, it was full of the heat of past summers, even of the tropics, and its curious smells were its memories of many creeks and harbors. It had been a ship's boat. In its time it may have been moored to mangrove roots. It had traveled far. . . .

There was a shout above me. The crew had returned. It demanded to know whether I was tired of waiting.

—Reprinted from "Gifts of Fortune," by H. M. TOMLINSON. (Copyright, 1926, by Harper & Brothers.)

White Nocturne

I would like to touch this snow with the wind of a dream,
And turn it all
To petals of roses. Why is it that I recall
Your two pale hands holding a bowl of roses,
Wide open like lotos flowers, floating in water?
I would like to touch this snow with the wind of a dream;
To hold the world in my hands and let it fall.
We have walked together through snow for a long long way,
We have walked among the hills immortally white,
Golden by noon and blue by night.
I would like to touch this snow with the wind of a dream:
And hear you singing again by a starlight wall.

—CONRAD AIKEN, in "Selected Poems." (New York: Scribners.)

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STOCKS EDGE FORWARD AND THEN RECEDE

Fractional Changes Occur in Most Groups—Volume Is Moderate

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The stock market turned irregular in the later trading today, after several attempts to rally under leadership of the rails had failed.

Industrial and utility stocks dipped from fractions to a point, with the rails holding generally steady. U. S. Steel and American Telephone encountered considerable selling, each declining about a point.

Allied Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, Case, Consolidated Gas and Woolworth were down a point or so. Santa Fe, New York Central and Union Pacific were slightly higher.

Transfers totaled about 900,000 shares.

Carrier Situation

The move in the rails was said in in brokerage quarters to have been inspired by professionals who were active in that group last summer, and who looked for constructive developments in the carrier situation during the course of 1933. Freight car loadings reports have lately been distorted by the holidays. Santa Fe, however, made the first report for the week ended Jan. 7, which indicated that a seasonal January pickup was developing. In that week, which included the New Year's holiday, 18,530 cars were handled, compared with 15,930 in the previous week, which included Christmas.

Loadings of revenue freight for all class 1 roads for the week ended Dec. 31 totaled 406,779 cars, a drop of 87,801 from the previous week, largely reflecting the Christmas holiday. The total was 19 per cent under the corresponding week of the previous year, which included New Year's holiday.

General Motors December sales report showed some pickup from the extremely low level of November. The total to consumers in the United States was 19,992, compared with 12,780 in the previous month, and 53,588 in December of 1931. The figures for the full year reflected the efforts to reduce dealers stocks. Sales to dealers were 472,859 for the period, or well under the 510,060 which dealers sold to consumers.

Cheerful Tone in Bonds

Optimism continued in the bond market today with interest in the highest grade investment obligations apparently unabated.

In addition to the firm tone displayed by the "gilt edges," there was a moderately higher movement in the various secondary groups.

While most sections of the market followed a rather narrow range, some specialties were quite buoyant. Gains of a point or more were recorded by Union Pacific general 4s, United States Rubber 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Sinclair Oil 6½s and Armour & Co. 4½s.

The United States Government department was fairly steady, Liberty fourth 4¼s and several of the Treasuries being fractionally higher.

The foreign section was slightly irregular. Argentine loans eased on reports of a revolt in the northern part of the republic. Belgian, German and Japanese issues were hesitant. Brazilian 6½s were up a point, and improvement was shown by British 5½s, Italian 7s and French 7s and 7½s.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 7
4¾	1¼		Adams Express	3200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30¾	12	.2	Adams Millis	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
4½	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
16½	4¼	1.80	Affiliated Prod	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
63½	20⅛	.3	Air Reduction	2400	62⅛	61¼	61⅝	62⅛
16¾	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
2	⅝		Alleghany Corp	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¾	¾		Allegh pf wr	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	¾		Alleghany pf xw	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	5¼		Alleghany Steel	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
58¼	42½	.61	Allied2Chem	8100	58½	56¼	56¼	57½
119½	64⅛	.7	Allied Chem pf	1000	119½	119½	119½	118⅝
16¾	⅞		Allis Chalmers	1200	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
22⅝	12	.2	Amerada	400	21½	21⅛	21½	21¼
16½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	10½	10	10	10½
32½	8		Am Bank Note	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
17⅞	8½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	10¼	10	10¼	
73⅞	32⅛	.4	Am Can	13100	58¼	58¼	58½	59⅛
129	83½	.7	Am Can pf	100	124	124	124	123½
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
97⅝	18	.31	Am Chicle	100	37	37	37	
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
13	2		Am & For Pow	2100	7¾	7	7	7⅛
38½	5		Am & For Pow 6	1300	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
21½	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
6⅝	1		Am Hide & L	100	3	3	3	
21⅞	4		Am Ice	1100	5¼	5	5¼	5
12	2½		Am International	1200	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
15½	3⅝		Am Locomotive	1100	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	6⅞
49	17⅝		Am Loco pf	100	23¼	23¼	23½	21
	1		Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	
9¼	1¼		Am Metal	1100	5½	4½	4½	4¼
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	10	12	11	11	17¼
33	14	1½	Am News	100	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	2100	8⅝	8	8	8¼
58	15¼	.3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	24	23½	23½	23¾
43⅜	10	2½	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	20½	20¼	20½	20½
12¾	3½		Am Radiator	3200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
18½	2		Am Rolling Mill	1100	9¼	9	9	9⅛
29½	13⅛	.3	Am Safety Razor	400	23⅜	20¾	20¾	
37¼	8¼		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	13⅜	12½	12⅞	13⅜
55	15		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	34½	34⅜	34½	36⅛
6¼	⅝		Am Steel Fdries	700	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
36⅝	20	2½	Am Stores	700	32	32½	32½	32
39¼	14	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	23	22¾	22½	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	15100	103	100⅜	100⅛	107⅞
25	4		Am Type Fdrs	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
70	10½		Am Type P pf	20	15¾	15	15⅝	14½
34½	11	.1	Am Wat W & E	300	19¼	18	18	19
11	11	.2	Am WW&E et	400	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
79	50	.1	Am Wat 1pf	100	56	56	56	55
10	1¾		Am Woolen	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
29½	15¼		Am Woolen pf	100	28	28	28	28
12⅜	3		Anaconda Con	4100	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅜
14¼	2		Anaconda Wirde	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
17½	5¼	.80	Anchor Cap	700	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	12	12	12	11⅞
101	24	.7	Armour Del pf	700	48	46	48	45⅝
2⅝	⅛		Armour Ill A	1400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	⅛		Armour Ill B	400	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
13⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	700	11⅛	10¾	11	10½
8	⅝		Arnold Constable	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	5	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
35	12⅝		Asso Dry D 2pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	9100	44⅛	43	43	43¼
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	200	61	60¾	61	60½
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	22⅝	21	21½	21¾
21⅞	8⅝	.1	Atl Refining	100	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
25½	7⅛		Atlas Powder	300	11¾	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
151¾	28¾	.4§	Auburn Auto	1100	55	52	53	53⅜
8⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	700	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	1100	6	5½	5¾	5⅜
35	9		Baldwin Loco pf	100	14¾	11½	14	12½
21⅜	3⅜		Balt & Ohio	3100	10⅜	9⅛	9⅞	9⅝
4½	½		Balt & Ohio pf	1200	13	12¾	13	12⅝
38⅝	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	24½	23½	24½	21½
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1300	4	3¾	3¾	
43½	11½		Beatrice Cream	100	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅜
95	23¼	.7	Beatrice Cr of	400	83½	81¾	82½	82½
45¾	29¼	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	47	46¾	47	46¾
62⅝	57⅝	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	65½	65¼	65½	65⅜
18⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	3100	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11
34¾	8¾		Best & Co	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2700	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅜
74	6¼		Beth Steel pf	400	32½	31½	31⅞	32½
15½	6½		Bigelow Sanford	700	8	7⅞	8	
10	3⅝		Blaw Knox	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	1100	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
42½	24¼	.21	Borden	3100	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	25
14½	3⅝		Borg Warner	1100	9¼	9	9¼	9
11¼	3¾		Briggs Mfg	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
50¼	11½		Brooklyn Man T	1100	27	26½	26½	27½
89½	48	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	80½	79½	79½	80⅜
119¾	100	.7	Brown Shoe pf	10	110	110	110	
	7¼	1½	Bucyrus Erie	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	2½		Bucyrus Erie pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
3¼	½		Budd Mfg	400	1½	1⅜	1½	
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	200	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	100	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8¼	8	8	8¼
65	7		Bush Term deb	20	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	22	20	22	20
24⅜	1		Byers	1100	14⅜	13¾	13⅜	14½

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	1100	18¼	9⅜	10¼	10¼
7½	1½		Calumet & Hecla	1200	2⅞	2½	2¾	2⅞
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	4100	14½	14	14¼	14⅜
22¾	10¼	1	Cannon Mills	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14¼
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	12100	46⅝	44½	44⅝	45⅝
7	3	.7	Case Thresh pf	400	56	55½	55½	55
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8	8	8	7¾
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	15	15	15	14½
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	200	2½	2½	2½	
85	59	.7	Century Rib pf	100	59	59	59	
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	1200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
5⅜	⅝		Certain-Teed	400	1¼	1	1	
30½	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	19	19	19	18¾
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2100	18¼	16	16	15½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	28¼	27¼	27½	27⅞
11½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1200	8½	8	8½	8
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2	2⅛	2
8	1⅛		ChiMil & St P pf	100	3½	3	3	3
14½	2		Chi & N'western	300	5½	5	5	4⅞
37	5		Chi & N'west pf	1900	8¼	7½	8½	7⅜
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
16¾	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	3	4⅜	5	4⅜
14½	2		Chi R I&P 6%	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
27½	4¼		Chi R&P 7%	1100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
14	6	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	8½	8½	8½	7½
21¾	5	.1	Chrysler	12500	17½	16⅜	16½	17
28½	11	.2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11⅝	11	11⅛	
68	42⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	58	58	58	
31½	10¾	.1	Colgate-Palm-P	800	12⅜	12½	12½	13¼
95	65	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	80	80	80	80
10½	2¾		Collins & Aikman	300	5	4½	5	
31½	2¼		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	4½	.1	Columbia Gas	11200	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅜
79¾	40	.6	Columbia G pf A	300	75¾	75¾	75¾	
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	200	10	10	10	10⅜
41⅜	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	4000	33¼	32	32½	32⅜
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	73
27⅞	10⅞	2.00	Comm Inv Tr	500	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3000	11¼	10⅜	10⅞	11¼
5½	1⅜		Comwlth & Sc	4000	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾
18½	2⅞	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	45½	45	45	45
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
5¾	1		Consol Film Ind	2500	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	2600	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	8500	62⅜	61¼	61⅞	62
99½	72½	.5	Consol Gas pf	300	98	98	98	98
10¾	4	½	Consol Laundries	600	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
9	4		Consol Oil	2200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
101	79	.8	Consol Oil pf	400	100	100	100	
1⅝	¼		Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
47⅜	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	100	38	38	38	38½
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	4100	41½	39¾	39¾	40¾
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
3⅜	⅝		Cont Motors	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¾	3⅝		Cont Oil	1200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
55⅞	24⅜	.3	Corn Products	3300	56⅜	55	55⅝	55½
148	99½	.7	Corn Prod pf	140	140	138	138½	
7⅜	1½		Coty	300	4	3¾	3¾	4
76½	13½	.21	Cream of Wheat	700	26¾	25¾	26	26
7¼	2¼		Crossley Radio	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
23⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	200	19	18¾	18¾	18
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	27	27	27	27
49⅞	14		Crucible Steel pf	90	23	22	22	20½
3⅞	3⅛		Cuban Am Sug	200	2	2	2	
26	3½		Cuban Am S pf	20	10	10	10	
31	7		Curtis Publishg	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
88	39¾	.7	Curtis Pub pf	200	42¼	42	42¼	42¼
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	10500	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	1800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
90	80¼	.7	Cushman 7%		77½	77½	77½	77½
13	36		Cutler Hammer	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

—D—

9⅛	1		Davison Chem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4 ⅛
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	9	8	8¾	7
92½	32		6Del & Hud	700	56½	55	55⅝	55
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	15800	26¾	25¾	26⅛	25⅝
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	300	19¼	19	19	17
6	1.30		Dome Mines	600	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	1800	13½	12½	13	13
12½	5		Dresser B		2½	2½	2½	2½
58⅜	22	2	du Pont de New	9500	39½	38¼	38¾	39

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	59	56½	58	58¾
9⅛	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
22⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	20½	19¾	20	19⅞
100½	61	.7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	86¾	86¾	86¾	86½
2⅜	½		Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1¼
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	2500	7¼	7	7	6⅞
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	700	18½	18	18	17½
33¼	12⅜	.2	Elec Sto Battery	200	25⅜	23⅜	25⅜	24⅞
37¼	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	100	30½	30½	30½	
57	18	3½	Engineers PS ww	100	30	30	30	30½
19	10¼	1½	Equitable Off Bld	200	11	10¾	11	
11⅜	2		Erie RR	900	6	5½	5½	5⅝
18⅞	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	1000	7½	6¾	6¾	6½
10½	2		Erie RR 2pf	1000	4¾	4½	4¾	
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	

—F—

47¾	10		Fairbanks M pf	60	11	10¾	11	
10⅝	2¼		Fed Water Serv	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	17½	17½	17½	18¼
68	45	.6	Fifestn T&R pf A	1200	62½	61¾	61¾	62
54⅜	35	2½	Firt Nat Stores	1300	54	53	53	54½
14¼	3		Follansbee B	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	3		Foster-Wheeler	100	10	9¾	9¾	10
22⅜	10¼	1.40	Fourth Nat Inv	600	19	18¾	19	19
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	1700	26½	25½	25⅝	26
28	12⅜		Fuller pr pf	1000	9	9	9	9
32	8		Fuller 2pf	10	7	7	7	7

—G—

17⅛	3½		Gamewell	50	7	7	7	
6⅛	½		Gen Am Inv	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
38⅝	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4700	19	18½	18¾	18½
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1400	13¾	13	13¾	13½
25⅝	3⅝		Gen Cable pf	20	9	9	9	
24½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	10300	16	15⅝	15⅞	16
11⅞	10½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	4200	26⅛	25¾	26½	27
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
36	5¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	20	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
28	13¼	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	300	24½	24¼	24¼	
49½	28	.3	Gen Mills	300	38¾	38¾	38¾	39⅜
96½	76	.6	Gen Mills pf	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	
24⅜	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	11500	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
89¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	76½	76¼	76½	76½
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	200	5½	5½	5½	
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
60	27½	.6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	37½	37½	37½	
2⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	17	16	17	18¾
2¼	⅛		Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	14100	16⅞	16	16⅞	17
72½	40	.9	Gillette S R pf	1000	71	70¼	71	72½
3⅝	⅞		Gimbel Bros	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¾	3		Glidden	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
76	38	1	Glidden pf	20	56	56	56	
6	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	200	4	4	4	4
39¾	15¼	1.20	Gold Dust	2100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18½
13⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1700	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅜
33¼	7		Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	N
29¾	5½		Goodyear	1400	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	16
20¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	900	13½	13	13	13¼

4¾	1		Graham Paige	700	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
6¾	2⅛		Grand Union	100	6	6	6	6⅛
38½	23	.3	Grand Un pf	200	34⅛	33½	34½	33¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (W T)	700	21⅝	20½	20½	21⅛
23	8¼		Great Nor pf	4700	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
63	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	74	74	74	
3¾	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
1	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	100	¾	¾	¾	
21½	2½		Gulf States Steel	700	10¼	10	10	

—H—

4¾	4¼		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅜	2⅛		Hall Printing	300	4	4	4	
8	3½		Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	
4	⅜		Hartman Corp A	100	¾	¾	¾	
3½	½		Hayes Body	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
65	43¼	5	Hershey Choc	100	57¼	57¼	57½	57
82	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	80	80	80	79
108⅜	23⅝		Holland Furnace	700	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
163	110	9	Homestake Min	400	155	153	153	155
7½	6		Houdaille Her B	100	2½	2½	2½	3½
97½	42¼	4.30	Household Fin pf	200	50	50	50	
3⅜	1¼		Houston Oil new	400	3	3	3	3
18½	4½	.40	Howe Sound	400	6¾	6	6	6⅜
11½	2½		Hudson Motor	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	6¼
5½	1½		Hupp Motors	300	3	2¾	2¾	2¾

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	7100	14	13½	13⅝	13¾
38	9½		Ill Central pf	100	30½	30½	30½	
45	15¼	4	Ill Central II	50	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	30½	29	29	29½
44⅞	14¼	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1700	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	29⅝
27⅞	10		Inland Steel	100	15	15	15	15
3	¾		Inspiration Cop	400	3	2¾	2	2⅛
8¼	3¼		Insuranshare Del	900	4½	3⅞	4⅛	4
14¾	2½		Interboro Rap T	200	4½	4½	4½	
4	1		Interlake Iron	400	3⅜	3	3	3
9	3½		Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1½	
117¾	53½	6	Int Business M	700	94¾	93¾	94½	98
1⅞	¼		Int Combustion	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34½	10¾	1.20	Int Harvester	14700	34½	33½	33½	33½
11⅜	3¾		Int Hydroelec	600	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
24	3¼		Int Merc Marine	100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
11	1½		Int Nickel	4900	8¾	8¼	8½	8⅝
12	1⅜		Int Paper 7%	50	3	3	3	3⅜
4⅜	⅛		Int Pap&Pow A	100	1	1	1	
13⅜	1⅜		Int Pap&P pf	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¾
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	1700	15⅝	18	18⅛	18½
44⅝	20½	2	Int Shoe	800	25½	25	25½	25
39	7½		Int Silver	700	13½	13¼	13½	13
65	28	4	Int Silver pf	10	35	35	35	35
153⅞	2⅜		Int Tel & Tel	9800	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
1⅜

SEE GREATER ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE

Mild Quickening Noted With Gains in Prospect —Prices Are Easier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — A mild quickening is observable in the steel industry which is in line with the season of the year.

Operations are at 15 per cent of capacity, and further gains are in prospect over the next few days. The tin plate and automobile industries are most responsible for the increase in operations.

Statistics for 1932 are beginning to appear. Steel ingot production for the year was the lowest since 1900, while pig iron output was bottom since 1896. The production of steel ingots was slightly over 13,000,000 tons, compared with some 10,000,000 tons in 1900. Production last year was only slightly more than half that for the preceding year.

December steel production was 16½ per cent under that for November. The average gait for the year was 19.41 per cent of capacity, compared with 38.13 per cent for 1931.

Iron and steel scrap prices recently declined 50 cents a ton in the Pittsburgh district, thus bringing down the composite price to a new low for all time. Prices of finished steel will be receiving a thorough test over the next few weeks. A little price weakness has already developed in spots, by as much as $2 a ton in some cases.

Auto Industry Biggest User

The automobile industry again proved to be the largest consumer of steel in 1932. A feature was the coming into third place by the container or tin can industry. In 1931 8 per cent of the nation's steel consumption was used to manufacture containers, and in 1932 this percentage had increased to 11. Not only are tin cans used extensively preserving foods, but other commodities such as powders, soap, oil, etc.

Time and again substitutes for tin plate have been proposed, but none of them have proved practical. A few years ago it was proposed to use aluminum cans, the consumer to return the empty can. This idea was evidently abandoned. Just now there are experiments with cellophane.

However, the tin plate makers have seen so many substitutes threaten in the past that they are not greatly worried by this new proposed substitute. The price of tin cans has been lowered to the lowest level in 16 years, due to the fairly recent reduction in the price of tin plate.

More Interest In Iron

There is slightly more interest in pig iron, particularly in the Philadelphia district where sales have been made in lots of 50 to 200 tons each. The principal reported purchase in the East was that of 500 tons by the General Fire Extinguisher Company, which is said to have bought Dutch iron from stock.

One encouraging factor is that consumers of iron, who a short time ago stated that they had enough iron on hand to last six to eight months, are again in the market for immediate delivery, showing that they have received unexpected orders for castings and must cover their needs in a hurry.

Operations vary widely among the producing districts of the country. At Chicago, which depends on railroad business, the pace is only 9 per cent, but at Cleveland, where automobile steel orders have been received, the pace is 35 per cent.

The largest structural steel prospect involves 21,000 tons for a warehouse terminal for the New York Central at New York.

Nonferrous Markets

Lead has been the most active among the metals, with some producers reporting the best purchasing in a month and a half. The principal buyers have been manufacturers of batteries, foil, ammunition and pigments.

The zinc price has become a bit wabbly after many weeks of stability. This price of 3.125 a pound, East St. Louis, has given way to 3.10, according to reports.

Demand for copper has been very quiet, and prices were essentially unchanged. As the week closed copper was 5 cents a pound, both here and in Europe. Sales abroad averaged about 200 tons daily, which is very small.

For the first time since September the American Brass Company announced price reductions. On the surface these reductions were 1½ to 2½ cents a pound on copper, brass and bronze rolled products, but actually prices are the same as for the last several weeks, since concessions in the form of discounts had already been granted.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 7
100 Am & Cont	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
648 Am T&T	107⅞	106¾	106¾	107⅞
31 Amoskeag	1¾	1¾	1¾	3¼
290 Atlas Corp	8½	8	8	8
153 Big Sand	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
9 Bos El	67½	67½	67½	67½
75 Bos & Alb	85½	83½	85	..
40 B&M A sta	12	11	12	10
15 B&M C sta	12	12	12	..
10 B&M B sta	15	15	15	14
100 B&M pr pf	25	25	25	24⅞
150 Bos Prop	8½	9	8	..
17 Con Sec	1	1	1	..
270 Cop Range	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
10 East SS 1pf	84	84	84	..
131 E G&Fuel	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅞
164 E G&F prpf	67⅝	67½	67½	..
49 Edison Elec	183	182	182½	179
50 First Nat S	53¼	52½	53½	..
100 Gen Capital	14½	14½	14½	..
13 Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
10 Keweenah	.02	.02	.02	..
7 Libby McN	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
100 Mass Util	2	2	2	..
20 Mergenthal	20	20	20	19½
105 Mohawk	10	10	10	9¾
25 Nash	13½	13½	13½	11
60 NE Pub pf	2½	2½	2½	..
95 NE Tel	93½	92	92	93½
100 No Butte	.25	.25	.25	.27
130 Pac Mills	7½	7½	7½	..
170 Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	6¾
135 Stone Web	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
80 Swift Inter	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
97 Swift & Co	8¼	8¼	8½	8
5 Torrington	30½	30½	30½	..
787 Uni Shoe	34½	33	33½	34
183 Uni Shoe pf	32	31½	31½	32
80 US&El Pow	1	.75	1	.50
400 Utah Met	.30	.30	.30	..

BONDS

$1000 Chi Jct 5s	..	96	96	..

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	90
Albany PWP 5s '48	39⅝	39⅝
Alb & Susquehanna 4½s '46	83¾	83¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37½	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10	9¾
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	99½	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	76½
Amer Ar Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34	33
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	62	62
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	74	73
Amer Smelting 5s '47	84¾	84½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T col tr '46	106¾	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107⅛	107
Amer T&T 5s '65	107	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅝	109
Amer W W& Elec 5s '34	94	93¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	68	68
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	34
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	71½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	88	87⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅞	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	83¾	83¾
Atch T&SF 4s '60	73	73
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53¼	53¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46½	46½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37	37
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103½	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69½	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65½	65¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29¾	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	40
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67½	66
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s 'ct '48	84¾	84¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	39½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40	39⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '49 B	110⅜	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111⅝	111⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	61¾	61¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69¾	69½
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	65½	65½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¾	107⅝
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	108	108
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	107	106½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104¾	104¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	28½	28
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44½	44½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	86⅞	86½
Can Nat Ry 4s '55	89⅜	89⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92⅜	92⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93⅜	92½
Can North 4½s '35	98½	98½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¼	104¼
Can North deb 7s '40	104½	104½
Can Pacific deb 4s	66½	65½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	76	75¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	87½	87
Can South 5s A '62	82	82
Cen of Ga 1st	60	60
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	17¼	17
Cen Oil El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71½	71½
Cen New England 4s '61	68¾	68
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80½	80½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	58½	58½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92	92
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	67½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	90	90
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101¾	101
Ches & O con 5s '39	105¼	105¼
Ches & O 4½s B	88½	88½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40¾	40¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91¼	91
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11¼	11
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅝	105¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35¾	35
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6½	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19⅝	18¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19¼	17¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	13⅝	12½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	50	50
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	19⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	18½	18
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	59¼	59¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A '52	28½	28½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¾	14½
Chicago StL&N 5s '51	73	72
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	103⅝	102
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	112
Chicago & Indiana 5½s '62	70¼	70½
Childs Co 5s '43	38½	38½
Chile Copper 5s '47	37	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	100	99¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	49¼	49¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44	44
Clev Un Terml 5½s '72	69¾	68½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	40	40
Colo & So 4½s A	52¼	52
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	87⅞	87
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88	87⅝
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	97¼	97
Conn Ry & Lt 4½s sta	101½	101½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102¼	102¼
Con G of Balt 5s '51	99¾	99¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	101½	101½
Con Gas 5s '57	105	104¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106½	104
Container Corp 5s ct '43	16½	16
Container Corp 6s '46	35	35
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	80¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	95½	95
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35¾	35½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15¾	15½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	20	20
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99	98¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	16	16
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102½	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Donner-Steel rfg 7s '43	59	59
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	105⅜	104¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	70	70
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29	28¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	43¾	43¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29⅜	28½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	101	100⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2¼
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	46½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81½	81½
Gotham S Hos 6s' 36	87	87
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100⅜	100½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104½	103½
Great Northern 4½s	61	76
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	51	50
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61	60¼
Gulf Mobile & N 5s	29	29
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	48	48
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50½	50½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34	33⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52½	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84
Humble Oil 5½s '32	53	53
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s 56	106⅛	106⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	44	44
Ill Central 4½s '66	38½	37¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	69	68
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43¾	43¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75¼	75¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	74	74⁵
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41¼	41
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	39¾	39⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50⅞	50
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62½	61½
Inter Rap Trans 7s ct	62½	62½
Int Cement Corp 3s '48	57	56
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20	20
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	24	24
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5	5
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45½	45½
Int Paper 6s '55	15	14⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s' 52	27¾	27½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34½	34
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	30	29
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	51⅜	51⅜
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	64	64
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105	104¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B 557	104¼	104½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	49	48¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91	90¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94½	93½
Kings Co El 4s '49	75	75
Lack Steel con 5s '50	93½	93
LaClede Gas 5½s '53 C	62¾	62¾
LaClede Gas 5½s D	62	61¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	34¾	34¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81⅝	81⅝
Long Island 5s s '34	100	100
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L & N uni 4s '40	85½	85½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	62½	62½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	65½	65
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	69½	69½
L&N S con col 4s '52	46	46
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '43	30½	29¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	53¾	53¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75¾	74
Meade 5s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88	88
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93¾	90½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83	83
Min St & SSM 4s '38	43	42¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	44	44
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	94¾	94¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65	64½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¾	11¾
Co Pacific rfg 5s A '65	25	25
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24½	24½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24¾	24½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11	10½
Mobile & Ohio 5s '38	85	85
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85	84
Montana Power 5s A '62	55	55
Morris & Co 4½s '39	80½	80½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	105	105
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53½	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89¾	88½
Nat Steel 5s '56	80	79
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	111⅛	111⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89⅛	88½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	62	62
N O Pub Ser 5s B '53	62	60
N O T & M 5s B '54	22	22
N O T & M 5½s '54	54½	54½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78⅛	78
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	63	63
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43	43½
NYC&HR rfg & Im 4½s 2013	43¾	43½
NYC&HR 4s '43	71½	71½
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	43½	43½
NYC&HR cv 4s '35	58	58
NYC L &L con 3½s '98	71	71
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78	77½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	76	18¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17	17
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13	13
NY Edison 3s C '31	102½	102½
NY Edison 4s B '44	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	101½	101⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111⅛	111⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53⅝	53½
NY Steam Corp 4s '51	103½	103½
NY Steam Corp 3s '96	103¾	103½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	104⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	44½	44½
Niag Share 5½s '50	68	68
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	99½
Norf & W div 4s '44	100½	100½
Norf & W rfg 6s '34	104	104
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	24½	24
North Am Co 5s '61	88	87¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83¾	83½
Nro Am Ed 5s A '57	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87½	87
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86½	86
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	72	71½
Nor States Pow 5s A '47	103¾	103¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102¾	102
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	84½	84½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86½	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	21½	21
Owens Ill Glass	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106⅝	106
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14½	13¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	15¾	15
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	68
Penn& & D RR 4ds A '77	79¾	79
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	96½	96
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	97½	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	82	80¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66½	66¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s	93	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75½	75½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	90
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	104¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	113	112
Pere Marquette 5s '56	37	37
Philadelphia 5s '67 reg	87½	87½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99⅞	99⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	105
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	62
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	22⅝
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	32½	32½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	66¾	67½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100⅛	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36	25½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	55¼	55¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105¼	105¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77½	77½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	85⅝	85⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	83¼	72¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51	51
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105¼	105
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25½	25½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	89	88⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	47	47
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	10½	10¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7¾	7¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11⅜	11⅜
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89 rfg	22	22
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	24	23
StP M&M 4½s '33	91	91
StP M&M con 6s '33	94½	94½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100½	100½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	82	81½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82¾	82¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103¼	103
Smith A O 6s	100⅞	100⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	92	91¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51	51
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49½	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48⅞	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48½	48½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63½	63⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21¾	21
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61	61
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26½	25
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27	26½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	98¾
Studebaker 6s '42	43	42½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99⅞
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79½	79½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92⅜	92
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	48	48
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	47
Tex & Pac 5s D 80	48	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	42
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	51½	51½
Union El L & P 5s '57	104½	104⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	87⅜	87⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅛	99⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	83	83
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91¾	91
Union Pacific 4½s '67	90	90
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48½	48⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	67½	67½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72	70⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28	27
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32	31½
Virginia Mid 5s '36	90	90
Virginia El & P 5½s	104⅜	104½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95	95
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	48	47
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	39½	39
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60	60
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6½	5¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6¼	6¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
West Shore 4s 2361	72	72
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	29	28½
Western Union 5s '51	57⅞	57½
Western Union col 5s '38	68	68
Western Union 6½s '36	71¾	69½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	11	11
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	57	57

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 9	Last Jan 6
3½s '47	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.23
1st 4½s '47	103.24	103.20	103.24	103.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.23	103.20	103.22	103.20
US 3¾s '47 reg	102.7	102.7	102.7	..
US 3s '55	98.24	98.21	98.22	98.23
US 3½s '49	99.34	99.18	99.31	99.30
US 3½s '43 Mar	102.13	102.10	102.11	102.10
US 3½s '47	102.14	102.11	102.14	102.13
US 3½s '56	105.4	105.1	105.4	105.2
US 4s '54	107.1	106.30	107.1	106.31
US 4¼s '52	110.13	110.7	110.2	110.9

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14	14
Antioquia 7s B '45	9¼	9¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	8⅜	8⅜
Antioquia III 7s '57	8	8
Antwerp 5s '58	80⅞	80⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	48
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48⅜	48
Australia 4½s '56	70⅜	70¾
Australia 5s '57	76½	76½
Austria Hydro 6½s	47	47
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	52	52
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	62	61⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95¾	95¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49	49
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	56½	56½
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	68	66¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	58⅞	56½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	63	63
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15⅝	15½
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '69	5¼	4⅞
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	6¼	6
Brazil 6½s '26-57	18	16¾
Brazil 6½s '57-'67	18	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17⅞	17⅞
Brazil (US) 7s	14¾	14½
Brisbane 6s '50	72	72
Brisbane 5s '58	66	65⅞
Budapest (City) 5s '62	26¾	26¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	21	21
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20¾	20¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	31½	31½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	13½	13½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86¾	86¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99¾	99
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100⅜	100
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10	9½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¾	9¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	9	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 8s '61 Sept	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	9	9
Chilean Con 7s '60	7½	7½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	53½	50½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	26¾	26¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26¾	26¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26¾	26¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30	29½
Copenhagen (City) 4½

WORLD WAR DEBT END AS HELP TO WORKERS URGED

New York Banker Says Cancellation Would Aid American Labor

Benefits to the American worker in the event of World War debt cancellation were presented by Mr. Paul M. Mazur, New York banker, before the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today as a major argument for ending promptly the war debt era.

Contrary to the general assumption, he said, the American worker must suffer to the extent of the goods shipped here by the debtors. Did the debtors not need to force goods into his markets to meet their payments, the American worker might, he continued, have made those goods to the advantage of the great army of unemployed. Since the debtors cannot muster gold enough, they must pay with goods and services if they pay at all. About $300,000,000 to be received from the debtors next year would represent to some degree the value of the enterprises lost to the laborer here.

In addition collection will, he said, intensify hostility to the United States, until all adverse factors accumulate in an immense liability on the American books.

He appraised the war debts as entirely negative. Declaring that they have already been so harmful that their effects will be adversely felt for at least 30 years, he indicated them as a base upon which for the last 12 years unfriendliness and prohibitive tariffs have been erected.

Inability of the administrations to form an international trade policy to coincide with the new rôle of the United States as a creditor nation, was blamed for the alleged fiasco. This nation's program of high tariffs has made it impossible for the debtors to ship goods here, and has encouraged reprisals in the form of retaliatory tariffs and trade agreements. Had the United States fashioned a tariff schedule permitting certain goods of a non-competitive nature to enter, collections might have been made in part, trade probably would have been sustained and amity assured, he said.

Now our task is to rid ourselves unqualifiedly of the debts to recover these advantages. Agriculture and the whole trade of the nation needs the margin of profit formerly supplied by international trade. Benefit enough will result if the nation sues for no specific consideration for cancellation. However attainment of some pledge of arms reduction would permit the United States to lighten the burden on the taxpayer for the support of the military. An unwise handling of the problem, he declared, piled up so many dangers that there is no alternative but speedy cancellation.

Minister of Navy In Japan Resigns

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 9—Admiral Mineo Osumi, who served as Minister of the Navy under the late Premier, Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, again assumed the post today, following the resignation of Admiral Keisuke Okada.

Admiral Okada's resignation is considered in some circles a weakening of the position of the Saito Cabinet, since the Premier counted upon the Admiral to continue his good offices as mediator with the Seiyukai Party.

Admiral Osumi's appointment is interpreted as reaffirmation of the tradition that Ministers of War and the Navy are selected from the active services and a rejection of the proposal of some parliamentarians that the portfolios should be awarded to retired officers as a preliminary step toward an eventual all-civilian Cabinet. The change of Ministers also disposes of the agitation regarding Admiral Okada's responsibility for the conduct of the naval juniors involved in the May 15th affair in which Mr. Inukai was assassinated. He has long desired to resign partly because he will soon reach the retirement age.

The Cabinet today finally decided to appoint Mr. Hiroshi Saito, at present counselor at Washington, as Minister to Holland. It also affirmed the decision to appoint Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador to Germany.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, informed the Cabinet of the substance of the recent conversations with Sir Francis Lindley, British Ambassador. It is understood that the Cabinet decided that Japan's policy at Geneva will not be changed.

Radio Tonight

FOR MONDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets: talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Gus Van: trio; orchestra.
8:30 Sketch; studio soloists.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
10:00 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
10.30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Russ Columbo's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 League of Nations Association talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:30 "The Old Printer."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Studio soloists.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: "Five-Day Week," Senator Hugo Black.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shephard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin"; sketch.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transscription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting, orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Vocal duo.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS, Gibson unemployment committee.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 Serial mystery sketch.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, soloist.
9:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babsan Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music program.

EVENING COURSES START NEXT WEEK

Thirty-two evening courses, on such subjects as business, art, music, education, and child training, will begin in Boston and Cambridge next week under the auspices of the University Extension Division, State Department of Education.

Included in the business courses are those to be held in the Old South Meetinghouse: Business law, Wednesday at 6 o'clock; business English, Thursday, 7:45, and vocabulary building, Tuesday, 6. Others include elementary Gregg shorthand, at 6, and speed stenography, 7:45, on Wednesday at Sever Hall, Harvard University; correct use of English, 6 at Harvard Hall, Harvard, and practical advertisement writing, 6, on Tuesday.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00. E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursdays bi-weekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10.15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219 m, auspices Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1160kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m, auspices Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, beginning Jan. 18, except Tuesdays, Jan 10 and 17, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KPAC, 1360kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, auspices Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

B. U. Graduates Are Finding Work

Business recession failed to prevent approximately 70 per cent of last June's graduates of Boston University's college of business administration from gaining full-time employment, according to a report submitted to Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the college, by Prof. Horace G. Thacker, vocational department supervisor.

Of 138 graduates, 94 report they have full-time employment, a 5 per cent increase over last year. Seventeen graduates failed to report. This unemployment survey is conducted in connection with the college's requirement of one year's supervised employment following graduation for completion of degree work.

In addition to the 94 who found full-time work, credit was advanced to nine students who did summer work of business nature. Five per cent of the graduates reported they had found temporary full-time employment. Five others found full-time work which was not of satisfactory type, while three others are doing part-time work as teachers. Two more are doing part-time accounting work.

Music

Week-End Concerts

The Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus returned to Boston Saturday evening to give a recital in Symphony Hall. Singing, under the direction of Mr. Serge Jaroff, one of their characteristic programs of devotional music, folk songs and Cossack songs, they disclosed once more their familiar qualities of military precision, wide range of tone and sudden dynamic extremes, to which are still sacrified the more subtle beauties of tone and expression. In such an item as a Cossack Lullaby, arranged by Gretchaninoff, they proved that they can at need exercise artistic discretion; but the audience, which was very large, applauded with more enthusiasm the noisier pieces, and this, no doubt, will be regarded by the visitors as justification for their musical manner.

Yesterday afternoon, in the same hall, another recurrent concert-giver, Mr. Maxim Karolik, submitted, with the able assistance of Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky at the piano, a program of Russian, French and Italian songs and excerpts from operas. An audience of moderate size returned due meed of applause. The singer's vocal characteristics and methods have not been observably altered since he was last heard by this reviewer.

L. A. S.

Boston Art Notes

Janice Thompson

Of exceptional interest is the exhibition at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street of drawings and lithographs by Miss Janice Thompson. This young artist has studied with Charles Woodbury. Her work, however, holds its own and reveals a marked individuality.

Miss Thompson has a boundless imagination. She does not struggle with establishing naturalistic appearances and photographic elements, far from it; for her the problem is one that deals with fantasy, with conjuring up weird and impressive images, by exciting the wonder of the onlooker, by evincing awe and curiosity. She tries to convey emotions and moods, and she uses the pictorial medium as a means of achieving her end. Her work divides itself into the illustrative and the esthetically expressive.

A set of drawings made with lithographic pencil depicts an imaginative experience in a place on a hill called Krommalaughr, where the artist found an extension of her moods in the tree forms and undulating ground. One sees the woody stretches in a number of characters, stylized formally on one occasion and rendered fairly literally on another. Miss Thompson reveals tree forms in a number of ways, so that we realize how variable they are and how differently they may be seen, depending upon the viewpoint of the onlooker. Portraits of trees are as subtle in difference as portraits of people. Miss Thompson has done justice to the fascinating subject and showed depth of imagination in the performance. In the undulations of the ground and hills she conveys rhythm and restlessness.

There are, besides, lithographs in which the young artist illustrates a fanciful history of life and progress on the moon. There she becomes her own architect, her own zoölogist, and she designs an amusing composite. As illustrator she has clarity and an emphatically graphic talent. Her ideas strike the fancy with unmistakable impact.

D. A.

Theaters

The Beloved Scalawag

"Huckleberry Finn," in the hands of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company of New York, brought merriment to an audience of children at Jordan Hall Saturday morning and afternoon.

The sketchiest of scenery evoked illusion for them, or perhaps their own lively imaginations filled the gaps. Business that would seem monotonously repetitious to the age that cries over and over, "Do it again." They all seemed to know their "Huck," and reveled in the familiar adventures. Nor did they notice that the young man who has been called Robert Josselyn in the casts of many of the plays was set down as Harrison Loomis in this program. Such things simply do not matter to them. The play was produced for children and the children were satisfied, so from their point of view it was a success.

But from the parental point of view there is room for improvement in the Clare Tree Major productions this year. Apart from the habitual carelessness in making up programs (followers of a repertory company like to see what individual actors can do, and to know them by their proper stage names) one recital hall does not make a theater. Last season, at the Repertory Theater, the company packed morning and matinée houses and turned disappointed children from its doors. This year the houses are skimpy and the performances (except for "Sara Crewe") frugal, to say the least. There may be some interrelation in these facts.

The next play, set for Feb. 4, at 10.15 and 2.15, is to be a Russian version of "The Sleeping Beauty." Here is promise of something out of the ordinary whose potential loveliness can only be realized by less indifferent methods than have been prevailing this season. Only the best is good enough for children.

M. L.

Fine Arts Theater

The recital by Miss Portia di Giorgio, soprano, at the Fine Arts Theater, is scheduled for tomorrow evening at 9, rather than this evening, as mistakenly announced in the Monitor Saturday. The entire house has been taken for tonight by the New England Women's Association of the Hebrew Teachers College.

College Basketball Results

Ada 19, Forest 18.
Akron 36, Kent State 16.
Alabama 55, Tulane 23.
Alabama P. I. 25, Lanett 20.
Albright 65, Ursinus 36.
American 28, Hampden-Sydney 27.
Annapolis 47, F. and M. 21.
Baltimore Poly. 31, Baltimore C. C. 28.
Bloomsburg Tea. 34, Shippensburg 33.
Bluefield 32, King 20.
Bradley 30, Carthage 25.
Brooklyn College 33, Manhattan 26.
Buena Vista 27, Upper Iowa 15.
Carnegie Tech 35, West Virginia 33.
Case 33, John Carroll 21.
Cathedral 29, Brooklyn P. I. 28.
Central O. T. 38, Northeastern O. T. 25.
Cincinnati 28, Wittenberg 26.
Columbia 43, Fordham 42.
Concordia 35, Huntington 33.
Conn. State 33, Upsala 22.
Creighton 34, Kentucky 22.
Dartmouth 45, Cornell 31.
Delaware 34, Baltimore 29.
DePauw 29, Evansville 22.
De Paul 38, St. Thomas 38.
Eastern Kentucky 48, Georgetown C. 28.
Emory and Henry 49, Concord 37.
E. Stroudsburg T. 46, Trenton T. 31.
Florida 46, Stetson 38.
Franklin 34, Manchester 30.
Georgia Tech 29, Clemson 28.
Glenville 37, Slippery Rock 28.
Hiram 38, Oberlin 36.
Illinois 27, Northwestern 25.
Iowa S. T. 49, Columbia 17.
Kirksville T. 26, Westminster 19
Kutztown T. 37, Millersville 35.
Lincoln 29, Hastings 17.
Loyola (Balt.) 43, W. Maryland 32.
Loyola (Chicago) 35, St. John's 15.
Louisiana 62, Mississippi T. 32.
MacAlester 45, Augsburg 28.
Marquette 35, Notre Dame 33.
Maryland 40, Virginia P. I. 20.
Maryville T. 17, Cape Girardeau 16.
Michigan 33, Iowa 25.
Midland 21, Nebraska Wesleyan 14.
Missouri 37, Nebraska 33.
M. I. T. 54, Brown 42.
Moravian 27, Lafayette 26.
Northeastern 30, Clark 17.
North Carolina 56, Davidson 18.
N. C. State 34, Furman 14.
Northwestern O. T. 37, Fal 36.
New York 31, Georgetown 28.
Ohio State 35, Indiana 28.
Ohio Wesleyan 53, Miami (O.) 38.
Oklahoma 28, Kansas State 16
Oregon 38, South Oregon Normal 1.
Otterbein 47, Bowling Green 31.
Pennsylvania 43, Penn. State 24.
Philadelphia S. of O. 41, Drexel 27.
Providence 51, Coast Guard 33.
Purdue 42, Minnesota 32.
Pittsburgh 43, Temple 26.
Princeton 34, Lehigh 28.
R. I. State 63, Fitchburg T. 34.
Rutgers 41, Dickinson 29.
St. Francis 29, Villanova 28.
St. John's 31, C. C. N. Y. 26.
St. Lawrence 44, Buffalo 23.
St. Louis 31, Centenary 14.
San Francisco 30, Stanford 25.
Savage 45, Cooper Union 18.
Seton Hall 30, St. Peter's 26.
Shurtleff 42, Illinois C. 30.
Simmons 44, S. W. Okla. T. 38.
So. Methodist 30, Texas Christian 19.
Stevens Tech 34, Haverford 19.
Swarthmore 30, Wesleyan 22.
Texas A. and M. 35, Rice 18.
Texas 48, Baylor 26.
Tufts 34, Lowell T. 30.
Union (Ky.) 37, Appalachian State 34.
Vanderbilt 31, South Carolina 20.
Virginia 41, Randolph-Macon 17.
Virginia M. I. 26, St. John's (Md.) 24.
Wabash 22, No. Manchester 13.
Wagner 52, Drew 33.
Wake Forest 41, Catawba 15.
W. and J. 36, Muskingum 29.
W. and M. 36, Roanoke 26.
Washington 46, Ellensburg Normal 16.
Washington State 27, Oregon State 26.
Washington 37, Drake 32.
Western Reserve 46, Denison 27.
Westminster 31, Edinboro 17.
West, Kentucky 31, Union (Tenn.) 25.
West Point 25, Johns Hopkins 22.
Wichita 60, Fort Hays State 43.
Wilmington 25, Chillicothe 18.
Williams 44, Springfield 35.
Wisconsin 26, Chicago 17.
Wooster 41, Ashland 32.
Wyoming 33, Western State 27.
Xavier 37, Centre 19.
Yale 38, Seventh Regt. 19.

Age Assistance Act Repeal Urged

Repeal of the Old Age Assistance Act, if possible, and if not possible, provisions for a 100 per cent reimbursements to towns for the funds expended by them for this purpose, was the attitude of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, expressed at its annual meeting in the State House, Saturday. At present the towns are required to stand two-thirds of the expense.

In the event that the act is continued, the selectmen recommended that the funds be raised exclusively by the communities or obtained through a state tax. The latter form was particularly favored although repeal was unmistakably popular. It was pointed out that 17,000 persons were receiving aid and that funds were now inadequate.

Explaining the advantages of the law, Mr. Francis Bardwell, state supervisor of assistance, pointed out that in Massachusetts "we can safely say that nobody is suffering from want of the bare necessities of life."

EXCHANGE GROUP ARRIVES FROM AFRICA

Graduates and undergraduates of a number of South African universities, numbering 24, arrived here today on the White Star liner Britannic from Liverpool. The group includes seven young men and 17 young women, all of British, Dutch, or French descent. They are here for a month as guests of the National Federation of America, which sponsors the exchange of visits of such groups between various countries.

Last summer a similar group of American students was entertained in South Africa. The visitors will be entertained in private homes during their stay here, later visiting New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal. In New York they will stay at International House.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Lucille Healey, Waltham, Mass.
Dorothy True, Waltham, Mass.
Natalie Bennett, Waltham, Mass.
Marjorie Arbour, Waltham, Mass.
Dorothy Cogswell, Waltham, Mass.
Elizabeth G. Elder, Waverly, Mass.
Yvonne L. Gibbs, Waltham, Mass.
Rovena Stuickfield, Clinton, Maine.
Nina McNally, Clinton, Maine.
Elbert S. Adams, Holbrook, Mass.
Royalston F. Cosby, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Winifred Cosby, Providence, R. I.

SUNDAY

Miss Manon Lewis, San Dimas, Calif.
Miss Margaret Tuck, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Billie Jeanne Leslie, Pasadena, Calif.
Dorothy Tuck, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Kathleen Murray, New York, N. Y.
Miss Evangeline Murray, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Della B. Stoker, Cape May, N. J.
Mrs. Emma K. Kaltschmed, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Cornelia Hirsch, Cedarhurst, L. I., N.Y.
Mrs. Minnie E. Rosenberg, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position as plain cook, houseman; temporary, permanent; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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LONDON (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who think of Ireland as a united country should be reminded that customs posts divide Northern Ireland from the southern portion known as the Irish Free State. Travelers from one section to the other must stop to have their papers examined.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 89

New World Cities

Prepared by Ann Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each corect answer counts twenty
What is your score?

1.

Its site was the camp
Of a padre of old;
Far Easterners reach it
Through a portal of gold.

.....

2.

From the "Jubilee Bridge"
Its royal mount see,
And the huge ocean greyhounds
Which land at its quay.

.....

3.

A Puritan father
Might well stand amazed
Could he now see the Common
Where once his cows grazed.

.....

4.

In age not a hundred,
This city of roses,
But three hundred thousand
In counting of noses.

.....

5.

Fair queen of the pampas!
As young as she looks!
Her people speak Spanish
Not learned out of books.

.....

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 89."

Rime-O-Grams No. 79

Inventors

Published Dec. 12, 1932

ANSWERS

1.

"Eureka! I've found it!
I've found it!" cried he.
The problem was solved;
His bath gave the key.
(Archimedes)

2.

To prove that "it moves
And is round" was his hope,
As he gave to the world
The first telescope.
(Galileo)

3.

His appliance of air
Is used round the earth;
So we travel in safety
Asleep in our berth.
(George Westinghouse)

4.

He built a strange engine
With ravenous mouth
Which yearly devours
The "king of the South."
(Eli Whitney)

5.

A power that has conquered
The land and the sea,
Was the fruit of his musings
While sitting at tea.
(James Watt)

WINNERS

Miss Sidone Mallam, New Orleans.
Miss Bessie O. Jones, New Orleans.
Miss Nancy Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
James M. Stevens, Brookline, Mass.
John E. Stauffer, Washington, D. C.
Miss E. C. Webber, Boston.
Mrs. Walter T. Selg, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. George N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss M. Wilson, New York City.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. A. K. M. Middleburry, Vt.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Unsigned, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
W. L. Parks, Scarth, Manitoba.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Reg. B. Evans, Toronto, Canada.
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Miss Florence L. Pritchard, Aurora, Ill.
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Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Louise Ingold, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Charles Gee Jr., Belvidere, Ill.

Note: The answer to the third jingle of Rime-O-Grams No. 74 was given as Mt. St. Elias. It would appear, however, that Mt. Cook is even nearer the longitudinal line 140 and latitude 60. The editor regrets that those sending in this answer didn't receive recognition.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THAT a man shall reap as he sows is too often seen as a threat rather than a promise.—ROBERT BRIGHAM.

Hymnal Notes

No. 182

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name of this favorite hymn, "Make channels for the streams of love," is significant, because Archbishop Trench sees that his poem defines "The Law of Love." He takes as text II Kings 4:1-6, unfolding it in his first two verses. The first runs:

Pour forth the oil; pour boldly forth,
It will not fail until
Thou fallest vessels to provide
Which it may largely fill.

The three stanzas in the Hymnal complete the poem.

There is no biography of Richard Chevenix Trench, theologian, prelate, philologist, scholar, poet, and lover of men. He did not wish it. His daughter, therefore, merely published some of his letters, with explanatory pages. They show him, throughout his life, a true shepherd of his ever-increasing flock.

When he was professor of divinity at Oxford, his influence over students began. As dean of Westminster, he found needed leisure to indulge his scholarly studies. As Archbishop of Dublin, he carried the Irish church through its period of disestablishment, with an unfailing charity, reconciling to him those who could not agree with his rather "high-church" position.

His Notes on the Miracles and Parables are models of both spiritual and scholarly discernment. His Study of Words has endless charm, unfolding the history, reason, poetry, that are recorded in words, even considered singly.

His daughter saw that what characterized her father was "humility, love, and generosity." He either did not perceive the little flaws in others, or "they were so dim in the light of his loving gaze as to be insignificant to him." His mother wrote of his boyhood: "He is a clever, steady, *grave, gay*, little person . . . with a deep love of reading"; and a sense of humor that served him lifelong—as in his letter home after his installation at Dublin: "I think Thatcher's (his servant) notion of an archbishop must be a succession of ceremonials, shows, spectacles, and feasts, in a succession of different dresses." He wrote to his wife, of the change, "I shall be either a better, or a worse if not better, man than I have been." Someone has named him, in Arnold's phrase, "sweetness and light embodied"; and among his sayings he identifies himself: "To say that a person is perfectly simple is to my mind the highest praise that you can give." A familiar stanza of his reads:

Wise it were to welcome and make ours
Whate'er of good, though small, the present brings;
Kind greetings, sunshine, song of birds, and flowers,
With a child's pure delight in little things.

In Lighter Vein

There's Fidelity!

He: "I'm afraid, dear, it will necessarily have to be a long engagement."

She: "Don't worry, dear. I'll wait—even until the farmers are satisfied."

Busy

"Your time seems to be divided between the furnace and your son?"

"Yes; if I keep my eye on one, the other is sure to go out."

Humorist

"Look, Henry, that pearl necklace is the very thing I've been wanting—and the shop's closed and we're leaving Paris this evening. Isn't that just my luck!"

"Er—yes, dear. And mine, too!"

Suitable

"There's a lot of lame verse in this book."

"What do you expect in limp leather?"

The Clam

"Marriage is a business."

"And the husband is the silent partner."

The Purist

Pretty School-teacher (having written sentence on blackboard: "It's a month since I been to the cinema"): "Johnny, what must I do to correct that?"

Johnny: "Tell your young man."—*Punch.*

Second Look

The other afternoon a child went to the movies and returned looking less than pleased. Her mother asked her about it. "Was the picture good?"

"Perfectly terrible," said the child. "I could hardly sit through the second performance."—*New Yorker.*

Coincidence

Two ladies, while walking through Dame Street, Dublin, heard a barrel organ playing a tune. "That music," said one of them, "is by Handel."

"Yes," the other replied, "played by handle."—*Irish Times.*

Must Come for Him

Joe's wife asked him if she should take him to the zoo.

"No," replied Joe; "if they want me they can come after me."—*El Paso World News.*

Warning

"Young man, my daughter says you're planning to elope with her, and I want to give you fair warning."

"Well, sir, what is it?"

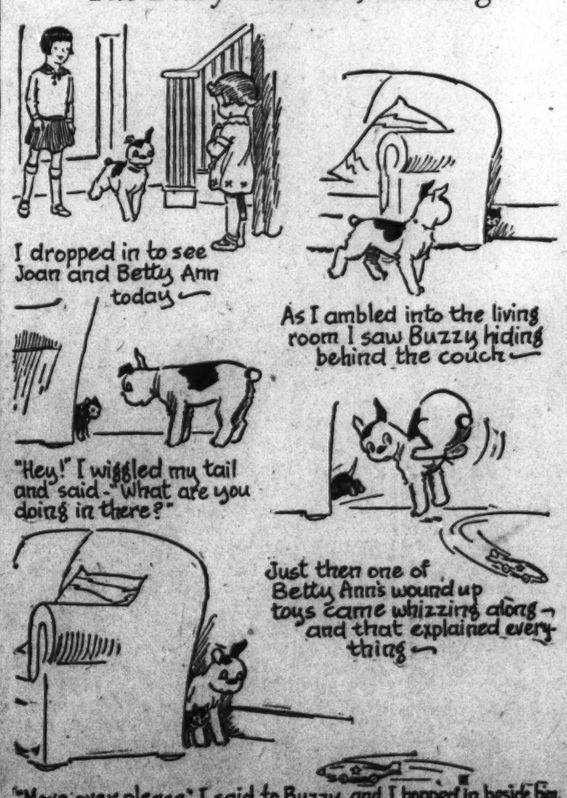
"That ladder of mine out in the garage is cracked!"

The Kitchen Philospher

Mistress: "I see a spider web in the corner, Mary! To what do you attribute that?"

Maid: "To a spider, ma'am."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I dropped in to see Joan and Betty Ann today—
"Hey!" I wiggled my tail and said—"What are you doing in there?"
"Move over, please," I said to Buzzy, and I hopped in beside him.
As I ambled into the living room I saw Buzzy hiding behind the couch—
Just then one of Betty Ann's wound up toys came whizzing along—and that explained everything—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

CITY of contraries, screeching noises, hard stone and steel, with love's warm heart glowing from some dark corner, this is New York.

It was Christmas Eve. Miss E—— had put up a brave fight, but as she let herself into her small dark room, the thought of her adopted child's not having even the promise of bare necessities on the morrow brought a feeling of despair, and she yielded to discouragement. The city shrieked below. No one seemed to care.

But this is New York. Or is it just another spot in the great heart of love? As the evening wore on, the door opened and Mrs. B——, a minor bank employee, with nine of her own to support, came in with a great armful of simple, cheery abundance; and down deep were three dollars "for any little thing I may have forgotten."

Small wonder that Miss E—— was inspired to carry on anew with courage and vision!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Your (Miss E. H. B., who hints that a caution against sounding this as *yore* should be given)—The authority accepted by this newspaper pronounces this pronoun *yoor* (*oo* as in *food*). The correspondent might well be grateful that she does not hear it *yer*.

Calm (Miss E. H. B., who says she commonly hears the *l* sounded)—The word should be pronounced *kahm* (*a* two-dot as in *arm*), without the slightest trace of *l*.

Mind (Miss E. H. B., who asks if there is any more reason for emphasizing the *d* of "mind" than there is for emphasizing the last letter of "combined")—We have heard the *d* in "mind" slighted so often that a bit of emphasis might be welcomed. There are many familiar passages which give a wrong impression if "Mind" is slovenly rendered as "mine." The *d*, however, should be normally uttered by forcing the tongue from the roof of the mouth, the resultant sound being a clipped *duh*. Certainly, the effort should not be carried into sounding the word as *mind(er)*.

Rolling r's (Miss E. H. B.)—This is sometimes tolerated in singing, but it is regarded as dialectical in speaking.

Radio (C. V. B., who writes: "Sometimes our *ray'-dih-o* gives out the word *rad'-ih-o*. Should a good radio do this?")—We have noticed that even the most expensive sets do this when a certain former Governor of the Empire State is speaking.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Danish Wisdom

Kind words do not wear out the tongue.

Many a thing whispered into one ear is heard over the whole town.

He is nearest to God who has the fewest wants.

He who is of no use to himself is of no use to anyone.

'Twixt the spoon and the lip, the morsel may slip.

No one gets into trouble without his own help.

He loses least in a quarrel who keeps his tongue in check.

Time is not tied to a post like a horse to a manger.

Speak little of your ill luck, and boast not of your good luck.

He who sows hatred shall gather rue.

When the helm is gone the ship will soon be wrecked.

Many grains of sand will sink a ship.

That which is unsaid may be said; but that which is said cannot be unsaid.

Promises and undressed cloth are apt to shrink.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A machine in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office at Washington can predict the tide for any place in the world, at any hour, for centuries to come?

Onions from the United States have been selling at the rate of 5 cents apiece in Australia because of the local crop failure?

Many German schools adopt chess as a form of mental training for prompt decisions?

Brevities

Detroit News: It seemed like happy days again to hear a carpenter the other morning driving a nail into a board.

Dallas News: Courteous greeting for the candidate is, of course, to wish him many happy returns.

Los Angeles Times: The new cars have every convenience except a built-in towel for the garage man to use instead of your cushions.

Dublin Opinion: Economy—a reduction in some other fellow's salary.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

When Men Work for Nothing

WHEN men work for nothing, each plunge of the pick, each arc the hammer describes, each shovelful of dirt moved from here to there, is fraught with a significance the world cannot afford to ignore.

In Germany today young men are doing that very thing. Road repair, land reclamation, forest clearing—activities such as these provide employment, but no pay, for a growing number of energetic persons. Germany's economic and political position is not so exceptional that it will suffice to reassure thoughtful citizens of other nations that their own countrymen never will come to such a pass. There are more unemployed outside than inside German borders, and the outlook for these millions is clearing only slowly.

This is not a problem for labor alone. True, when men work for nothing, the market for labor may suffer. So must the market for capital. What need to borrow money to meet payless pay rolls? What need to marshal capital for mass production of merchandise when workers have nothing to spend? If all men worked for nothing, what would capital work for?

But the picture of wageless workers has an inspiring light, as well as disquieting shadows. For it is underlaid with those rich colors of character that have rescued humankind from bondage many times. Men, it becomes clear, must work, not merely because they must eat, but because there is something in them that demands opportunity to serve.

Example is easiest to follow when it is given unknowingly. And it would seem the unpaid labor of Germany must give idle capital something to think about. No doubt there are dollars, and pounds and francs, and some part of every currency in the world doing noble service without price. But much more money is selfishly waiting for absolute safety or high interest rates. When men work for nothing, is it not time some of this capital came forward to share the burden and a like reward for its services?

Charts for a Charter

TO MOST American as well as English schoolboys any discussion of a charter calls up the story of the barons at Runnymede wringing from King John the Magna Charta of 1215. And to some the growing campaign of progressive civic leaders in New York to obtain for America's largest city a new framework of government will take on the similar aspect of an endeavor to wring a charter of freedom from King Tammany. Many, moreover, will see in the struggle a type of the efforts which must be made by scores of American cities to rid themselves of political machine rule.

Four principal programs of possible reorganization have been placed before the public in the metropolis on the Hudson. At one extreme is the proposed charter submitted by Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel to the investigating committee that has spread on the records a sweeping exposé of the malign influence of Tammany Hall in the municipal administration. At the other is the palliative reshuffling and consolidation of bureaus proposed by the charter revision committee of the Tammany Mayor, John P. O'Brien. Between are the plans advanced by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and former Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee.

There would be some benefit even in the reforms the city administration is willing to make. These include the paring down of some bureaus and commissions, and the merging of their functions with existing departments. But it is to be noted that one purpose of the Tammany forces under John F. Curry's leadership in embracing these changes is to get rid of some of former Mayor James J. Walker's personal appointees who are no longer popular in the Wigwam. And that probably no concessions at all would be forthcoming were it not for those civic leaders and investigators who have stirred a storm the Tiger dares not face unyieldingly and who now have a more thoroughgoing and satisfactory program of reform.

The Smith plan would provide a compact consolidation of services into eleven departments, would merge the five counties or boroughs which compose the city and would set up a two-house legislative assembly patterned after that of the State. Mr. McKee's plan is viewed by some students of the question as being more realistic in its construction of a city government, in that it would retain the borough organizations for handling petty routine, would make the present Board of Estimate a real policy-determining body and use the aldermen as district "contact men."

Judge Seabury's plan adopts a simplified grouping of departments akin to that offered by Mr. Smith, but it goes on to make its main point in a plea for election of the city council by a system of proportional representation. By this plan minorities would have some representation—a candidate who received 50,000 votes, wherever scattered over the city, would be elected—the importance of district leaders or bosses would be reduced and the make-up of the council would reflect the actual proportions of the popular vote.

The fate of all these proposals rests largely with the State Legislature. Immediate prospects for adoption of any far-reaching reforms are rather slight; but public opinion, if it will, can exert a compelling pressure for them.

Reorganization of the administrative departments for more efficiency and less graft is obviously the first objective. Simplification of the legislative side of the city government for more direct and responsible action should come next. But Judge Seabury recognizes that the only way to give continuing effect to these gains is to devise an election machinery which the general run of citizens will have a better chance of controlling than will the bosses. The farther Father Knickerbocker goes in these reforms the better.

A Peacemaking War Lord

The year 1932 in Tsinan-fu has been a year of peace and plenty. In spite of the large Japanese population, we have not experienced any untoward incidents to mar the peace, and all sections of the community are thankful for it.

THUS writes an American resident in the provincial capital of Shantung, one of the largest and most important cities in central China. The story of Tsinan-fu, and of Shantung generally, during 1932 is a notable illustration of what one man can do to preserve internal and external peace and order in China.

The man in this case is General Han Fu-chu, formerly a subordinate of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. After the collapse of the North China rebellion in the summer of 1930, General Han was appointed military governor of Shantung. For almost three years he has devoted his whole-hearted attention to the administration of this populous province, with the result that banditry has been largely eliminated, several hundred miles of highways have been constructed, train service has been brought back to the high levels of 1924, two important flood-prevention projects have been completed, and local administration throughout the province has been vastly improved.

But General Han's most notable contribution has been the maintenance of continuous harmonious relations with the Japanese during a year of Sino-Japanese friction elsewhere. Tsinan-fu, it will be recalled, was the scene of a serious clash between Chinese and Japanese troops in 1928, which brought widespread destruction to the walled city. Japan has had large interests in Shantung, and the Japanese population of its interior cities is larger than that of any other province of China proper. Under these circumstances, one might anticipate a greater degree of Sino-Japanese conflict here than in most other provinces.

But General Han has proved to be, within the limits of the province he controls, the "strong man" for whom modern Chinese politicians have hoped. When the Japanese occupied Mukden in September, 1931, General Han warned the residents of Shantung that he would not permit any kind of anti-Japanese demonstrations. He repeated this warning when the Sino-Jananese conflict at Shanghai began. And he distributed his well-disciplined army to make certain that his warnings were heeded.

The results speak for themselves. Not only in Tsinan-fu, but in Tsingtao and other Shantung cities with a considerable Japanese population, there has not been one "untoward incident." Shantung has provided evidence during 1932 that Chinese and Japanese, by application of the rules of common sense, can work harmoniously together for their mutual benefit.

Golf Enters the Classroom

"THE history and technique of golf" stared out from the closely packed pages of a college catalogue the other day, coupled with the announcement that two hours of class credit would be given students who prove themselves proficient in the noble art of dispatching a small white pellet unerringly into the desired cup on the green.

A competent instructor supervises the "field work" and gives suggestions on the proper stance and stroke, how best to "tee off" and "follow through," and what golf clubs to use to meet every emergency in the game.

At first glance it might appear that the addition of golf proficiency to the equipment of a college-trained man possesses little educational value, but when one considers the larger measure of leisure now available to everyone, likewise the growing importance of planned recreation as an adjunct to daily living, the experiment, perhaps, takes on new significance. An education based solely on acquisition of facts and on vocational dexterity is apt to be cramped and lopsided.

An ability to give oneself at certain times unreservedly to play is probably quite as desirable these days as the eagerness for productive work—and as rewarding.

The cultivation of enjoyable hobbies, the art of knowing how to travel intelligently on a thin wallet, the strengthening of musical and literary tastes, constitute the inner citadel of a complete education and of a wider horizon of living, and such reënforcements have their part in fortifying any man or woman against the threat of boredom and self-absorption—indeed may furnish a gateway into an alluring country of unsuspected interests.

Granting all this, there lingers a question, however, whether the proper place for golf instruction is in a college curriculum, or whether this may lead to the inclusion in the realms of supposedly higher learning such subjects as basketball, skiing, contract bridge, jig-saw puzzles, tiddledy-winks and parcheesi.

Ox Carts and International Leadership

THOSE who have traveled on horse or mule-back in the interior of Brazil have witnessed what is perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of true leadership. It is of the kind where the leader actually precedes and does not follow, where he exercises influence and not force, and where the followers appear to follow voluntarily. It is the sort of leadership needed in international affairs, where leadership of some kind is inevitable.

The "boiadeiro" or ox-cart driver, scantily clad, with eyes shaded by a wide sombrero, trudges along in front of his six or eight pairs of oxen, which draw a squeaking ox cart. He carries over his shoulder a willowy pole with a prod and metal ring at the end. The good drivers rarely use or need to use the goad. They merely sing out their commands and wave their wands. In obedience the oxen bend their heads low, and with a slow but powerful motion unite to the task of pulling the cart up the grade or out of the mud. Their leader does not push or prod; he sets the example by leading where he would have his oxen follow.

These reflections on the lowly ox and his leaders arise from the thought of what may possibly happen again in Nicaragua now that the goad of one type of leadership has been removed. Although nations cannot be compared to oxen or to their drivers, the technique of effective and productive leadership is pretty much the same. Nations resent force and physical pressure as instruments for conveying counsel, or for conveying material and even moral aid.

A hundred years ago many of the Latin-American nations looked to the United States for leadership in political affairs as they had looked to France earlier for philosophic light. They welcomed the counsel and constructive criticisms of their northern neighbors. They spoke glowingly of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Clay, as they still speak lovingly of Emerson, Poe and Whitman. But when the United States fired its first shot to acquire Mexican soil and began to wield the big stick, the big "neighbor" became the "colossus of the North" and the "Yankee peril."

If the United States returns to a moral leadership and abandons compulsion and force, it can erect safeguards for American lives and property in Nicaragua and elsewhere that will not only protect more effectively than coats of mail but which will not bend before every passing wind nor be broken by transient storms. Good will will return to American shores and on the heels of good will the material benefits desired. True leadership implies intelligent, dignified, noble and unselfish leadership in all fields, economic, political and moral. From this not alone Nicaragua and the United States but the whole world would profit.

Women and Hurdles

WOMEN have scaled so many hurdles in the last half-century that they have become accustomed to the accomplishment. The prospect of another victory on the horizon hardly stirs them to more than moderate elation. Occasionally, however, it awakens memories of characteristic incidents in the long trek from the twilight country where women had limited rights as property owners and were considered as being generally without much capacity for education and with none at all for government, to the promised land in which opportunities in all fields of activity are open to them.

Such an occasion arises with persistent reports that the doors of the next presidential Cabinet will swing open to admit a woman—for the first time in the history of the United States. It is fitting to recall that one of the chief reasons for the steady forging ahead of women in education, business, finance and government is that the structure of their advancement was not erected on the iridescent bubbles of mere seeking for prominence and publicity, but upon the solid foundation of competence and the desire to serve.

There is a pleasant story, thoroughly authenticated, of how the first woman found a foothold within the fastness of an internationally known and ultraconservative financial house in Wall Street nearly three decades ago.

A well-known financier called on a partner of this firm to ask for a donation toward a fund of $122,500 to acquire a large piece of property with spectacular landscape values which was being destroyed by quarrying and other encroachments. The partner replied unexpectedly: "I will give the entire amount needed to buy the property, upon one condition—that you come here, take a desk, and become a partner of our firm." With the caution characteristic of his profession, the visitor replied, "I'll have to take a week to think that over."

At the end of the week the financier called again and said, "I have decided to accept your proposition upon two conditions."

"What are they?" inquired the banker.

"The first is that I may keep my office as chairman of the finance committee in my organization. The second is that I may bring my secretary," was the reply.

"The first condition is acceptable," remarked the banker graciously. As to the second, he looked doubtful. "Who is your secretary?" he inquired at length.

"A woman," replied the financier briefly, knowing no woman had ever been employed in the imposing offices of that banking house.

"Well," said the banker after due consideration, "I shall have to take a week to think that over."

At the end of the week he was ready with another compromise. "I have decided that you may bring your secretary here, but only upon one condition—that she does not appear in the main offices and that she uses the rear elevators and the back entrance," he said.

After another week's consideration, that condition was accepted. The secretary took up her new post inconspicuously. For six months she used the rear elevators and the back entrance and kept out of the main offices. At the end of six months the restrictions were lifted—she was allowed to use the elevators and entrances which all the other employees used and was no longer barred from the main office. Gradually other women were employed by the organization—another hurdle of conservatism and prejudice had fallen before the determination of a woman to do her work competently and to adapt herself cheerfully to conditions until they were righted.

Editorial Notes

Prince Gustaf Adolf, son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, has started work as a bank clerk in Stockholm, according to reports from that city, thus combining two popular heroes in one person—the clerk who in romantic novels wishes he were a prince, and the prince in equally romantic novels who wishes he were a clerk.

"Veterans' relief" is beginning to mean something expected for the taxpayer, as well as from him.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Coolidge a Monument to American Common Sense

THE sudden passing of former President Coolidge has renewed speculation as to the reason for his unprecedented popularity in the United States. His career in Massachusetts up to the moment when the police strike gave him a chance to become a national figure was wholly commonplace. He filled one after another of a series of unimportant offices in an unimpressive manner, and went on to the Governorship largely by reason of the unfailing action of the "escalator" long maintained by the Republican organization in the State.

If there is such a thing as an accident, Coolidge was an accidental President. His name had been suggested for a presidential nomination as early as 1916, but made no impression upon either that convention or the one which finally nominated him for Vice-President. In 1920, although avowedly a candidate for first place, his highest ballot was only 34 votes. It was not in any sense due to any activity on the part of his friends or any organization within the convention that he received the nomination for Vice-President. A newspaper man, somewhat disgusted with the work of the convention and the way it was being handled by a small ring operating a steam roller, went to a western delegate with the suggestion that a monkey-wrench be thrown into the machinery. He said to this delegate from Oregon that, if Coolidge's name could be put before the convention, he believed he would get the Vice-Presidential nomination, but that Senator Lodge in the chair would not recognize any known advocate of Coolidge.

So the suggestion was made that the westerner, being unknown, should get the floor and spring Coolidge on the convention. This was done, and the original candidate, Senator Lenroot, was swept away in the burst of enthusiasm. That enthusiasm was largely bred of a desire of the convention to overthrow the ring which had thus far been dominating it.

* * *

Coolidge accepted the Vice-Presidency. It had been declined by Senator Johnson, and there is a report, of the accuracy of which I am not certain, that Gov. Frank O. Lowden also declined the honor. In Coolidge's hands it led straight to the Presidency, though no one who saw Warren G. Harding at the time of his nomination could have imagined that a man of such magnificent physical characteristics would find the labors of the Presidency too exacting.

I think much of the literature concerning Coolidge is merely legendary. The personal quality for which he has been most celebrated is that of extreme taciturnity, but he could talk usefully and entertainingly when he wanted to. I remember that, on coming back from a visit to the Balkans, in the course of which I gathered some ideas concerning the diplomatic representation of the United States in that section which I wished to give to the President, I went to see him at the White House shortly after my return and spent half an hour with him. During all that time I did not have an opportunity to introduce the subject in which I was interested. He led the conversation, dominated it, and never left an opening for me to divert him to a point as distant as the Balkans.

* * *

Many of the stories, too, of his curt, epigrammatic utterances were imaginary. There is one which has long been the delight of story tellers, which depicts him as having gone to church without Mrs. Coolidge and, on returning, being asked what was the subject of the sermon. "Sin," he answered. "What did the minister say?" "He was against it." This is a good story, and it is a pity to demolish it, but upon the highest authority I can say that Mrs. Coolidge insists that no such conference took place, and indeed that, while President, her husband never went to church without her.

Perhaps the multiplicity of anecdotes of this sort added to the former President's popularity. At any rate, of that popularity there is no doubt. Not a "Hail fellow well met," not in any sense a mixer, not a political back-slapper, the arts of the politician seemed to be entirely foreign to him, and yet he was a politician all his life. If he in any way courted popularity, no one could detect it; yet popularity came to him in unrestricted measure.

Is there any conclusion to be drawn from so paradoxical a record, save that in the American people there exists a great saving virtue of common sense and astuteness, which enables them to value at its true worth intelligent and unselfish devotion to the national welfare on the part of a public servant, however little it may be accompanied by those arts with which the practiced politician seeks to ingratiate himself with his fellows?

Albania Goes Bourgeois

IT IS customary for travelers and writers to refer to Albania as the land which passed at one jump from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century in the matter of transportation; for example, from pack donkeys to airplanes. But the rapid change in Albania's social and political life is still more interesting.

Albania is filled with ruins of fortresses. They are symbols of her past social organization—or lack of it. Landowners, many of whom were beys and a few of whom were pashas, dominated the country, each as master in his small or larger realm. The mass of the people served them as serfs.

The result was abject poverty, complete illiteracy, grave injustice, and general chaos. There were no good roads and very few first class bridges. No modern cities, an utter lack of hotel accommodations, no popular culture, and little security.

At that time no Albanian national consciousness existed, but by the beginning of the present century there were signs of an awakening. When the leaders of this new movement launched a crusade for an independent, unified Albania, they found that the local grandees represented an almost insuperable obstacle.

There were two historical ways to overcome their opposition: one was for a prince to come in from outside and enforce order upon Albania with foreign aid, and the other was for one of the local chieftains to gain ascendency over all his rivals. Both ways were tried and a combination of the two succeeded. A native leader, the young, vigorous, and able Ahmed Zogu, after many revolutions and much toil, imposed himself upon Albania with Yugoslav and Italian help and made himself King, under the name of Zog the First.

The important persons now are organizers, officers, clever department heads, chiefs of police, shrewd contractors, dominating bureaucrats. King Zog is ardently supported by a new group of educated people with jobs.

These men have formed a completely new point of view in Albania. They are for law, stability, safe communications, competent policemen, fair judges, and a strong army. They would be utterly ruined by revolutions and the return of the domination of the old land barons.

Albania has definitely gone bourgeois. Consequently, opposition to King Zog has largely disappeared. The prosperity of the whole Albanian intelligentsia depends upon him or somebody exactly like him. He has inaugurated a system which for most of the educated Albanians is good. They like it. For it means a monthly salary, nice clothes, a house and lot, a little culture, and a place in the world. These bourgeois leaders may struggle quite vehemently among themselves for the contracts, concessions, and the best jobs, but every one of them remains for the King and his system.

This means, to many political observers, that the army, which is very active, will become a great political and social force; that it will be given a high place in the social order, and that a rigid bureaucracy will possibly grow up. Perhaps, that in time an oligarchy will rise.

But at present Albania is in that first delightful stage when white collars and dress suits take precedence over the traditional costumes of landed barons and where straight streets, orchestras, bathrooms, and bank accounts are preferred to serf-infested woods and valleys. The bourgeois system is a vast improvement over feudalism and Albania is felt to be doing well to follow the road that every one of its western neighbors has traveled, or is traveling.

R. H. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

British Parliament War Debts Debate

THE possibility of coming to a satisfactory settlement with America during the next six months depends entirely, as everyone who knows America must know, upon arrangements between two sets of friends. . . .

When you have debts of that sort to deal with, and when you have creditors of that sort to deal with, the only way is, not to bargain, not to send notes persuading them that it would be bad for them to receive the money, but to talk to them like equals, like people who have been allies, like people who have been friends, like people who understand our point of view without being told; and to remember that, in bargaining with them, you are bargaining, not from a united front of alien peoples, but as one man to another over a debt which you intend to pay.

If they come to that bargain, we know perfectly well that it will not be merely a question of reducing or abolishing our debts, but that other questions will crop up. Let us try to meet them, not in the huckstering spirit, not even in the Ottawa spirit, but in a spirit of attempting to improve both trade and feeling between the peoples. I hope that they will insist on disarmament. I hope that we shall make it quite clear that we are prepared to disarm, and that we should welcome the taking over by America of part of those infinite police duties which we are ever assuming in all parts of the world. I hope that we shall meet them on questions of tariffs. . . .

I would ask the honorable members to remember those days during the war when we pledged every cent in this country to America to buy munitions of war, when there was nothing left to pledge. . . . Then, when, really, we were nearly losing the war through sheer inability to borrow any more, America came in, and we were saved; and civilization was saved. It was really not America's quarrel; perhaps it was not originally our quarrel; but they came in to save us. They paid in every way—perhaps not so much as we paid, but the quarrel was not theirs. The payment of that debt this country ought to be the last to repudiate.—*Col. Josiah Wedgwood.*

I APPEAL to our Government not to wait until the World Economic Conference, or some other conference is assembled, but to prepare, if possible in concert with our many friends across the Atlantic, a plan for a final settlement which we can honorably offer and which they can honorably accept, and to place that plan, in words easily to be understood, before the people of the United States and the people of the world. . . .

I believe that their great nation and ours have a great destiny in world affairs, but only if we have a good understanding with them and they with us can that destiny really be accomplished. We must become free of these fetters which are dragging us both down. The debts which we owe them harm us and them; the tariffs which they put on against us harm them and us; and our exchange restrictions and theirs harm both of us. There must be a settlement, and it must be a settlement between the peoples.—*Sir Francis Acland.*

IN MY opinion, the Hoover moratorium was wise and praiseworthy. I believe it did, as I said before, save the situation in Europe at the time, but it was no use to think that once that moratorium had been put into operation it was possible to go back to the system which existed before. . . .

The payment which we have made meeting our obligations is not to be taken as implying a revival of the old system, but it must be taken into account when we are considering the new régime which will be expected to result from the discussions with the United States Government. I think our position has been made perfectly clear to the United States Government by the last exchange of notes, as theirs has been made clear to us. . . .

If we could agree with the United States upon a final settlement under which let us say, for example, some reduced capital sum could be fixed in lieu of the outstanding amount of our debt, still in that case our debtors must come and discuss with us on what terms and to what extent we shall be prepared to scale down their debts to us. Our position in this matter still remains where it was at the time of the Balfour Note. We shall not ask from our debtors more than we are called upon to pay to our creditors, and they can hardly expect us to be content with less.—*Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

I AM against repudiation. . . . But it is not repudiation when there is a great cataclysm in the world, where everybody is suffering, to say: "We cannot collect our debts without inflicting wrong and harm upon our neighbors. . . . We ask you to come and talk about it and say whether we could not have another moratorium, a reduction, or wipe the whole thing out." We are entitled to that. . . . It is an acceptance of the realities of the situation and the responsibility that we owe, not merely to the 44,000,000 of people in this country but to the whole world.—*David Lloyd George.*

AS REGARDS the question of policy, we believe that it is essential to get these debts canceled, somehow or other, but not by a one-sided repudiation, because there at once comes into play the question, which most vitally affects this country, as to what is to be the criterion for one-sided repudiation. . . . There must be, sooner or later, some means arranged by which the justice of people who say they cannot pay their debts, can be judged. . . . We hope that by the interchange of views a satisfactory decision may be arrived at.—*Sir Stafford Cripps, representing the Labor Opposition.*